THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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Erie, April 6, 1852.

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Eastern Express closes at 11 o'clock, A. M.
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Also—Dealers in Coal, Salt, Plaster, Stucco, Fish, Lime and Lime Stone, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Cast ware, &c., &c., with unsurpassed facilities for shipping either by Steamboats, Propellers, Schooners, or by Rail Road.
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SURGEON and Physician—Office, corner of French and Fifth streets, over Moses Koch's store. Residence on Fourth street, one door east of the old Apothecary Hall.

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IMPORTERS, Jobbers, and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Carpeting, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, &c. Empire Stores State Street, four doors, below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.
Also—Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Axle Arms, Springs, and a general assortment of Saddle and Carriage Trimmings.

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ATTORNEY at Law, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and despatch.

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MARSHALL & VINCENT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building North of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

TIBBALS, & HAYES,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. No. 1, Brown's New Hotel.

SMITH JACKSON,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 1st, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

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I. CARTER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicine, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors West of State street, Erie.

JOHN H. BURTON & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of pearl like cleanness. All Work warranted.

M. CHAPIN, RESIDENT DENTIST—Office on the south side of the Diamond, five doors east of the Erie Bank. Prices reasonable, and all work warranted. Erie June 19 1852. 6

Poetry and Miscellany.

THE OCEAN DEAD.

FROM THE BOSTON OLIVE BRANCH.

A dirge for the dead, the ocean dead;
Who sleep 'neath a coral pall,
Where fierce tides beat on the weary head,
And wild waves rise and fall!
The sea nymphs dance in the hall of pearls,
And wand'ring mermaids sing,
With green sea-weed in their flowing curls,
Entwined by the ocean king.

And the fair and brave lie cold around,
With brows upturned to the skies,
And the lids by a spectral finger bound,
Close over their glassy eyes;
And the heavy locks of their sunny hair
Are tangled with golden sand,
And the knight, with his skeleton fingers bare,
Still clasp'eth the ladie's hand.

They sleep in the busy ocean,
And instead of a knell, or a prayer,
The waves with a fierce commotion,
Go murm'ring round them there!
But from slumbers so long and dreamless,
They sure will be waked at last,
When the moon and the stars all beamless,
Go sounding the knell of the Past!

And the angel of Death stands holding
The trumpet of Time in his hand,
With one foot on the blue sea resting,
And one on the sunny hued land;
Then up from their dreamless slumber,
The dead of the ocean will rise,
And "a host that no man can number,"
Will bow them in Paradise."

DEMOCRATIC SONG.

TUNE—*The old Granite State.*

O ir banner now is streaming,
And on its fold is gleaming,
A name with honor beaming,
From the old Granite State;
That name shall be our rally,
The fort from which we sally,
And we'll never forget to tally,
When November comes around.

Come round our standard gather,
It shall float in every weather,
And we'll shout aloud together,
For the old Granite State;
Her son shall be the story,
And we'll all protect her glory,
As we join the peaceful fray,
With our leader in the van.

We have set the ball in motion,
And we'll make a great commotion,
With this latest "Yankee notion,"
From the old Granite State;
Oh! the Democratic party,
Is very hale and hearty,
And it was in four and forty,
In every Sister State.

THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE BAR.

In all and each of the pursuits of human life, there are at various paths along our pathway obstacles which oppose our progress, and which call for strength of will and steadiness of purpose to overcome—salient points, that project in sharp angles across our way, to turn us from our purpose, or to conceal the objects that lie before us in our future course. Every man, unless he is more than usually fortunate, or possesses more than an usual amount of prudence and foresight, must expect to meet with reverses and disappointments.

Young professional men, have perhaps, more to meet in the way of opposition and discouragements, than any other class in community. The wares and merchandize of a skilful mechanic, if really superior, will recommend themselves. He has only to manufacture and expose for sale, and his goods will tell their own story; but the professional man, before he can act, must wait until he is called. No man of common prudence desires to risk his life or fortune in the hands of an unskillful or dishonest man; and hence, frequently, the modest and retiring, though really competent and deserving, young attorney or physician, has often to want employment, until he is tempted to abandon his profession in despair.

Nor are the instances of sudden and rapid rise as frequent as we are led to suppose. The ability to combat successfully in the intellectual arena, is not intuitive—However brilliant may be the qualifications of a man, they must be trained and disciplined; and when we see one of those rare minds elevating its possessor, step by step, above his fellow men, we are apt to forget the many years of preliminary mental discipline through which he has passed—years of toil, perhaps of poverty, and almost despair.

I have in my mind, at this moment, a case in point. Counsellor M——, late of the Massachusetts bar, for a long time, enjoyed an enviable reputation and lucrative practice—was honored by his constituents with many important trusts, and has often been cited as an example of rapid progress and quick success. Nothing, however, is really wider from the truth, than that Counsellor M—— rose rapidly in his profession; and little do the world at large know of the slow and painful manner in which he pursued his preliminary literary and professional course; and little do they suspect that he was a sound and practical lawyer, and had been ten years in the profession, before the circumstances occurred that called him into public notice, gave him an extensive reputation, and introduced him into a higher and more lucrative sphere of practice.

His office at the time was located in a great manufacturing city of New-England, some twenty-five miles from Boston. He was seated one day in his office, examining a recent volume of reports, and comparing the contents with the principles of the English common law, when a young man entered, whom he had remembered to have seen, in some way connected with one of the manufacturing corporations. He was an intelligent, good looking man, apparently of about the age of twenty-five years, and dressed in the garb of the better class of operatives in the mills. He was possessed of the independent and self-reliant air that distinguishes the American mechanic from the laboring classes of the rest of the world, and indicates a degree of intellectual cultivation, which is at the same time the pride of our citizens and the safety of our Republic. There was an expression of deep anxiety upon his countenance as he exchanged the compliments of the morning, and proceeded at once to say:

"Counsellor, I wish to consult with you on a matter of deep importance, involving the integrity and happiness of a poor, but virtuous and honorable family. A young woman by the name of Lucy Kendall, who is engaged as a weaver in the mill, and indeed in the very room of which I am foreman, is accused of grand larceny under circumstances of the most grave suspicion—Public opinion is very much against her, but I am satisfied she is innocent of any crime. The net of circumstances seems to be almost inextricable, but she must be saved in some way, and at any hazard."

The Counsellor suggested that perhaps she was really guilty of the charge.

"No, sir," he answered, "it is impossible! I have known her from a child. We were schoolmates together in one of the little villages among the granite hills of New Hampshire. Her father was a man of some property then, and I was a poor man's son; but we were in the same classes in the village school. She was two or three years younger than I, but I looked upon her even then as the personification of virtue and goodness: and the bright example she set us then, and the admiration I had for her character in my school-boy days, have never since been lost.

"At the age of eighteen, I left my native village, came here as an operative in the cotton mill, in which I have been ever since engaged. I lost sight of Miss Kendall until a year ago last summer, at which time she came here and entered the mill as a weaver; and then I learned, for the first time, that her father's circumstances had changed sadly—that he had lost all his property except a small farm on the outskirts of the village, on which also there was a mortgage of five hundred dollars pressing for payment. She had come here in order to assist in raising the necessary fund to pay off the incumbrance by her labor in the mill; and she had continued to work most industriously for that purpose up to the time the circumstance has happened which has brought her under this unfortunate suspicion. All my former opinions of her worth, are stronger than ever, since the renewal of our acquaintance: and having been in the receipt of three dollars a day for the last four years, and saved a large portion of my wages, I have repeatedly offered to lend her the balance necessary to pay off her fathers indebtedness, which she has uniformly declined. She is now accused of stealing from the office of the corporation a package of money containing five hundred dollars on the Globe Bank of Boston, and has been arrested on the charge. The examination takes place this afternoon, and I am requested to engage you as her council."

He then proceeded to narate the circumstances of the arrest, but it is unnecessary to repeat them here, as they will appear in the sequel.

"And you really believe," remarked the Counsellor, after he had listened to the narration, "that she is innocent of the charge."

"As innocent as the babe unborn!, I would be willing to risk my soul's salvation upon it! There is some villany as well as guilt, somewhere, and I strongly suspect where it is. I have more reasons than one to be interested in this matter, but the first of all is to save the innocent from disgrace and punishment; and besides all that, it would add the last drop of bitterness to the cup of an honorable and proud spirited old man—one who has ever been ready to lend a helping hand to the distressed, and who, years ago, cheered me in my struggles of youth and poverty. It would bring disgrace and sorrow upon a large circle of reputable connexions—and—and—"

"Would put an end to the fond anticipations of a certain person who has an unusually deep interest in her welfare," suggested the Counsellor.

"Yes."

"And you have a deep interest in her welfare?"

"Yes."

"I suspected as much. What I can do for her and you shall be done. If she is really innocent, God help her! If she is guilty, better, far better for you to have found it out in time."

"I beg of you," replied the young man, to banish from your mind all idea of guilt as connected with her. I tell you she has not so soon, and in the noble cause in which she has been struggling, forgotten the lessons of her youth. Whatever may be said of a lawyer's ability to advocate an unjust cause, I know it is not in the power of man to do so with the same zeal which would inspire him on the side of truth; and if you do not give full credit to her innocence now, you may do so hereafter, when it will not be of any avail."

After some further conversation, the young man, whose name was William Johnson, withdrew, and the Counsellor re-applied himself to his task. At the hour appointed for the examination, he repaired to the office of the magistrate, in and around which a crowd was collected, much interested and excited, conversing in small groups upon the probabilities of the prisoner's guilt. She was sitting in the office, deeply afflicted by the disgrace of her position. She was well but plainly dressed, of an intelligent and interesting appearance, but very pale: and her countenance bore evident traces of recent weeping. No one could look upon her without feeling interested in her fate, and no wonder that the crowd around elt strong sympathies in her behalf. The examination was then commenced, and sufficient evidence introduced to fix strong guilt upon the prisoner, and warrant the magistrate in holding her to bail in the sum of three thousand dollars, to answer to the charge of grand larceny at the next term of the court. The prosecution did not evidently go into the case, and the defence, for some cause, which was at that time kept a secret, introduced no evidence at all. William Johnson and two others, also foremen in the mills, presented themselves and were accepted as bail.

That evening Johnson had a long consultation with Counsellor M——. "These circumstances look suspicious indeed," remarked the Counsellor. "With one or two more links in the chain, which may yet be forged, before the time for final trial comes, there cannot be found a jury in the country who would not render a verdict against her, unless these matters can be explained away. We must be secret and vigilant in the matter; the counter plot must be deeply laid, and I am more than ever convinced that we acted wisely in not showing our hands in this preliminary examination. Our time has not yet come. Better to bear suspicion unjustly for a time, than to escape in the end and leave a stain of doubt on her character. Her reputation is as dear to both her parents and you as her life. Now, first of all, go round to all the stores in the city, and leave secret orders to have the bills on the Globe Bank of Boston, answering the description of those lost, particularly watched. The clerk assures me that they are a new issue and not in general circulation. After this is done, we will make other arrangements for the defence."

The interval of time between the preliminary examination and the day of trial was not spent in idleness, although the defence gave no clue to the course they intended to pursue. Other circumstances had come to light which seemed to fix the crime more surely upon Miss Kendall. It had been ascertained that her father had received a package of five hundred dollars about the time of the theft, with which he had paid off the mortgage on his farm. The moment he heard of his daughter's arrest, he hastened to see her, and was immediately subpœned and compelled to recognise to appear as a witness in behalf of the people and against his own child.

The tide of public opinion, which at first was in her favor, set stronger and stronger against her, as one fact after another came to light on which the prosecution depended to make out their case. It seemed that some active agent was at work in secret to prejudice the community against her; but where it was, and for what object, remained concealed. The paleness of her cheek—the depression of her naturally buoyant spirit, weighed down by the terrible suspicion that was fixed upon her, and the disposition to shun all unnecessary intercourse, or to allude to the coming trial, were interpreted to her disadvantage, and set down by the gossipping news-mongers as unmistakeable evidence of guilt. Her intimate friends, however, interpreted them far otherwise, and read with anxiety, the effect of that agony of mind attendant upon the consciousness of impending but unmerited disgrace—a burden which, unless speedily removed, would end in a broken constitution, and an untimely grave. Johnson had gone; no one knew whither. He had obtained leave of absence for a few weeks, on the pretence of visiting friends in Ohio. The desertion of one whom gossip had fixed upon as her champion and lover, was also interpreted against her.

At length the time arrived for the sitting of the criminal court. The grand jury were empannelled, and found an indictment of grand larceny against Miss Kendall, and the case was set down for trial on the next day but one. At the opening of the court on the day of trial, a dense crowd, that had been waiting around the door, rushed in and filled every nook and corner of the spacious court room. Hope and fear, anxiety and doubt and curiosity were depicted on every countenance. The prisoner's appearance, unlike the calm and dignified demeanor we are apt to associate in our imagination with innocence, in a trying scene like this, was pale and agitated; shame, and fear, and grief were written on every lineament of her wan face. Her father, a white haired old man, was sitting by her side, and Counsellor M—— was consulting with them, while the crier was making order in the court, and the clerk was empannelling a jury to try the case. The District Attorney then proceeded to open the case in behalf of the people, and stated in substance that he expected to prove by circumstantial evidence, beyond all reasonable doubt, the guilt of the accused.

The clerk of the corporation was first called and sworn. He testified that on the Saturday before the arrest of the prisoner, he had been paying off the operatives in the mill—that he had taken from the safe an amount of funds necessary for that purpose, in packages of from one to five hundred dollars—that all the bills paid out were upon a Lowell Bank: but that in addition to the sum paid he had taken from the safe a package in a brown paper envelope, of five hundred dollars, in tens and twenties, on the Globe Bank of Boston, which were lying on the desk inside the railing that fenced off his place of business from the rest of the office; that the prisoner was the last of the operatives who were paid that day; and that having received the money, she sat down beside a table to make an entry in a small book in her possession—at which time he stepped out of the office for a few moments, and on his return she was gone, and the package of money had also disappeared.

The witness was then shown a torn envelope marked "$500,00—$10's $20's—Globe Bank." He identified it as the envelope of the missing package, and the writing was in his own hand.

John Mason was the second witness called by the prosecuting officer. She testified that she worked in the same mill and boarded in the same house with the prisoner. That on the day but one after the money was abstracted, she had gone out shopping in the city, and by mistake had taken Miss Kendall's reticule instead of her own, as they were very much alike. That on her return, in removing the articles she had purchased, the envelope introduced in court was found under them, but the seal was broken and no money in it; and that she immediately called the attention of the clerk of the corporation to the fact, and she then gave the paper to him

The express agent testified that about this time, a package of five hundred dollars was deposited in the office, directed to J. Kendall, ——, New Hampshire, and by him forwarded to its destination: but by whom it was deposited it was impossible for him to tell.

Old Mr. Kendall was now called to the stand. The old man came forward with a faltering step. Although he felt in his own soul that his daughter was innocent of any crime, he feared that the weight of his own testimony would seal her fate. After being sworn, the District Attorney inquired—"Did you, on or about the 30th day of August last receive a package of money, from this city?"

Answer—"I did."

"How much money did it contain, and of what denomination were the bills?"

"Five hundred dollars, in tens and twenties."

"Did any communication accompany the money, and if so what was it?"

"A few lines, merely: I was directed in the subpœna to bring it into Court. This paper is the one."

Its contents were as follows:

Aug 21, 18—.

DEAR SIR:—Please apply the accompanying five hundred dollars, towards the satisfaction of the mortgage on your farm, and oblige one interested in you and—— Yours.

Question, by district Attorney—"Is that your daughter's hand writing?"

"I cannot say positively; it is not her ordinary hand."

"Do you think that it is her hand disguised?"

"I can see no reason why she should disguise her hand to me."

"Answer the question, and not comment upon or evade it."

The old man really supposed the money had come from her, and consequently as the writing bore some fair resemblance to hers, he had made up his mind on its reception that it was his daughter's. There was a struggle in his breast at the repetition of the question. He cast an imploring look upon the relentless questioner, and then turned his eyes slowly and sorrowfully upon his daughter's face. He suppressed his emotions however, in a moment, and then answered slowly and distinctly—"I should call the writing hers."

"What bank were the bills upon?"

The counsel for the defence objected to the question on the ground that the bills themselves should be produced in court as the evidence on that point; but the prosecution removed the objection by proving that the bills had passed through several hands since, and had finally been taken west by a drover to purchase cattle, and that it was impossible to produce them.

Answer—"I cannot recollect the bank."

"Was it the Globe Bank of Boston?"

The counsel for the defence again interposed and objested to the question on the ground that it was a leading question of the most objectionable character, and put too, by the examining party to his own witness.

The court overruled the objection, and suspended the general rule, on the ground that the witness, though no doubt honest was from the nature of the case, and by reason of his connection with the prisoner quite an unwilling witness. The old man cast another imploring look upon the district Attorney, but he disregarded the silent appeal, as it was his duty to do, and pressed the witness for an answer.

"I cannot swear positively, but I think that was the bank," replied the witness.

"You say, then, that you have no doubt they were upon the "Globe Bank?"

"Oh, no! no! I did not say that—I cannot positively say, but I think they were. I would not perjure myself to save my daughter!"

The old man buried his face in his hands and wept bitterly; and many an eye in that crowded court room was moistened in sympathy with the father's distress.—The prosecution here rested their case.

Counsellor M——, in behalf of the prisoner, addressed the jury briefly in opening the defence. He said that as to the commission of crime by some one, there could be no doubt. That a chain of circumstances, partly accidental, and partly resulting from a coincidence of independent events, highly proper and commendable in themselves, and which he trusted he should be able satisfactorily to explain, connected with a deep laid scheme of fraud and villany, involving in another not only the crime here charged upon an innocent and unoffending girl, whose character up to this time had been above reproach, but also the deeper and the more damning crimes of conspiracy and perjury most foul. That he trusted with the aid of facts within the knowledge of the defence, and of unimpeachable evidence which he should be able to produce, not only to explain away all evidence on the part of the prosecution that was made against the prisoner, and to set her character in all its pristine purity before all men, but also to fix the double guilt beyond all doubt upon the real party. That if he should succeed as he anticipated, in shielding a really innocent person from the mistaken vengeance of offended justice, it was all the reward he asked, and he trusted in God and in the righteousness of the cause in which he was engaged, to be able to show the character of the accused as pure and spotless as the noon-day sun.

There was a breathless stillness throughout the court house during the progress of his remarks. The confident manner in which they were uttered, in the face of testimony so astounding, which had carried conviction to almost every mind of the prisoner's guilt, awaken ed a redoubled interest, and caused a painful idea in the minds of the reflecting, that possibly in the silent working of their own thoughts, they had condemned the prisoner too soon.

The gentleman who had held the mortgage was the first witness called by the defence. He came into the court room a few minutes before the drover to whom he had paid the money, accompanied by William Johnston who, it now appeared, had been to seek him in Ohio,—and bring him back as a witness in the case. The mortgage testified to the payment by him to the drover of the same bills he had received from the prisoner's father, but he could not identify the bank. The drover however, swore positively that they were on the *Granite*, and not the *Globe* bank. That he noticed and remembered them particularly, as tens and twenties, check letter "B," and that he paid them out for stock in small sums at a time, except two or three of the bills now in his possession, and which he produced in court. After having been searchingly cross examined by the District Attorney without varying in the least from the previous statement, he was permitted to withdraw, and Wiliam Johnson was called upon the stand.

After having been shown the letter which accompanied the package of money sent to the prisoner's father, he was asked—

"Have you ever seen that letter before?"

"Yes."

"Can you or can you not identify the hand writing?"

"I can. I wrote that letter myself, and sent it with the money that accompanied it to Mr. Kendall. I drew it from the Granite Bank of Boston, on a check in my own name. From motives of delicacy, it was kept a secret at the time; and when I explained it to the counsel for the defence, by his advice it has been kept a secret until now."

There was a confusion and excitement in the court room, and it was some time before quietness could be restored. He said, in answer to the District Attorney on the cross examination, that he had been some time engaged to the prisoner at the bar, and that unknown to any one, he had taken on himself the pleasure of discharging the indebtedness of a man whom he had known and honored in early life, and who was the father of his intended wife. The teller of the Granite Bank fully corroborated the drawing of the funds by Johnson, and produced the identical check on which they had been drawn.

Miss Mason was now recalled, and asked if she had lately purchased a shawl of Campbell and Co., to which she answered that she had, and that the price was twenty dollars.

"Of whom did you receive the money you paid for it?"

"Of Miller, one of the witnesses for the prosecution."

The clerk of Campbell & Co produced the bill, which was paid by the last witness for the shawl, and it was identified as one of those which had been stolen. Miller was seen at this moment to be making for the door, in evident haste and confusion, but the eyes of the whole court were directed towards him, and he was immediately taken into custody by a warrant from the bench.—The trial was suspended for a short time, while a search was made of his apartment, and nearly all of the money was found in the bottom of his trunk. The case was then submitted without argument or charge, and the jury at once returned a verdict of "NOT GUILTY."

The most intense excitement prevailed through the city. A crowd assembled before the jail, threatening to seize the villain Miller, and tear him limb from limb; but being overawed by better counsel, they repaired to the court house, and as the prisoner, (now prisoner no longer,) came down the steps leaning on the arm of Johnson, sent up a loud, long cheer to heaven, that made the welkin ring again. The counsellor and his fair client, with her father and Johnson, were placed in a carriage, from which the horses were unharnessed, and drawn by the ready hands of excited men, in triumph to their homes.

Miller and Julia Mason were indicted for a conspiracy, and their trial set down for that term of the court; but a *nolle prosequi* was entered in her behalf, on condition that she should disclose the plot. She said Miller had promised her marriage involving her own dishonor, and had afterwards refused to fulfill them. That he had subsequently renewed his promises with the most solemn protestations, in case she would lend her aid in fixing the larceny which he *himself had committed, upon Miss Kendall*—in order, as he said, to avenge an insult he had received at her hands, and that he had given her the twenty dollars which she had paid to Campbell & Co. That after many promises and threats, she had at last consented in the hope of retrieving her own disgrace, and that she had placed the envelope, which was given her by Miller for that purpose, in the place where she testified it was found.

Miller was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to State Prison for ten years; Counsellor M——'s reputation was established as a celebrated criminal lawyer and Lucy Kendall, with unblemished character, was restored to her father, her lover and her friends.

YANKEE ALL OVER—EXPRESSIVE PATRIOTISM.—A Canada paper tells the following story:

A gentleman who was traveling down the St. Lawrence on one of the American boats, on the 4th of July, got into conversation with an old American who, from his gray locks and apparent age, might have taken part in the Revolution. The conversation gradually turned to the anniversary which is celebrated on the day in question, when it was remarked that the celebration of the 4th of July in the States would be done away with. This apparently roused the octogenarian; raising himself to his full height, and turning to our acquaintance, he said: "Now, mark me, stranger, the *first thing* you'll hear read on the day of Judgment, will be *the Declaration of American Independance and that day will be on the 4th of July.*"

FRENCH CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—The Paris Board of Health, in view of the prevalence of hydrophobia among the dogs of that city, has published the following notice:

1. Every person bit by an animal who is mad, or suspected of being mad, should immediately press the wound on all sides, to force out the blood and the virus.

2. The wound should then be immediately washed with *volatile alkali*, with soap suds, with lime water, with salt water, or pure water, or if none of these are at hand, with urine.

3. An iron, at white heat, should next be pressed deeply into the wound.

These directions, if rigidly followed, will be found sufficient to ensure against the possibility of the appearance of this frightful contagious disease.

Erie Past and Present.

From "Notes of a Westward Trip," by the Editor of the Niagara Democrat.

We arrived at Erie, in Pennsylvania, early Wednesday morning, the 23d. The city is finely located on a plain above the lake, and has a population of near seven thousand. I was told that its growth had been long retarded by the reluctance with which owners of real estate part with their property. It is regularly laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles. The United States Custom House, which was erected many years ago at an immense cost by the United States Bank, when that moneyed institution was in full operation, is a prominent object of observation to all who pass by it. It is built of polished free stone, brought from the quarries of Vermont, and its front of glassy smoothness glistens in the beams of the rising sun. The buildings on the business streets are large in size and fine in architecture. It seemed to be in a prosperous condition, with a chance of growing into considerable commercial importance—for good harbors already very great, and the coal is held to be superior to that obtained elsewhere. In the Spring of 1753, the late Augustus Porter of Niagara Falls, visited this place. The difference between that time and that cannot be more vividly shown than by making an extract from his journal, which we are sure will be read with interest by all who take any pride in witnessing the progress that has been made in this whole region: "We travelled on horseback from Canawagus—now Avon—to Buffalo, and were two days performing the journey. At Buffalo there lived a man by the name of Johnstone, the British Indian interpreter—also a Dutchman and his family, by the name of Middaugh, and an Indian trader by the name of Winne. From Buffalo we proceeded to Chippewa, U. C., where we found Capt Wm Lee, with a small row-boat, about to start to Presqu'Isle, and I waiting only for assistance to row the boat. Mr. Coit, Mr. Joshua Fairbanks, now of Lewiston, and myself joined him. Two days of hard rowing brought us to that place where we found surveyors engaged in laying out the village, now called Erie.—Also a military company under the command of Gen. Irwin, ordered there by the Governor of the State, to protect the surveyors against the Indians. Col. Seth Reed, father of Rufus S Reed and grandfather of C M Reed—was there with his family, living in a marquee, having just arrived. A Mr Reese, was also there acting as agent for the 'Population Company,' for selling and managing their lands, of whom Mr. Coit and I purchased two thousand acres. We returned in the same boat to Chippewa, and from thence on horse-back, by way of Queenston, on the Indian trail through Tona wanda Indian village to Canandaigua."

The place where Erie now stands is not without its historical reminiscences. In Colonial times, here was situated the old French Fort of Presqu'Isle. There stands in plain sight—deserted now—a decaying structure of defence, which once protected the few settlers from savage and civilized foes. Yonder, in the quiet waters near that island, the gallant Perry sunk some of his captured or battered ships after the brilliant victory which gave his country command of the lakes. Near here, too, in 1797, was built the *Washington*, the first American vessel that ever floated on the bosom of Lake Erie! She run but one season, when she was bought by a Canadian, who dragged her overland from Chippewa to Queenston, where she was launched, and started for Kingston but was never seen or heard of after she entered, a solitary rover, on the waters of the fathomless Ontario.

After a bloody war, it was much easier for the French to surrender political dominion over Canada than it was to transfer the affections of the natives who roamed within its wide limits to the conquerors. No other people ever have succeeded so well in securing the friendship of the Indians as the versatile, lighthearted, merry and half savage Frenchmen who came and lived among them in their wild wood villages. They intermarried with the women, were adopted into the tribes, and retained a strong hold on their feelings long after their allegiance to France had ceased. Soon after the close of the great forest-contest between England and France in America, the Pontiac war—brought on and sustained by the genius of that savage statesman and warrior—broke out and desolated the whole western country. Erie was the theatre of one of its tragic incidents.

About the middle of June, 1763—eighty-nine years ago—on a morning as bright and peaceful as this on which I write—trees instead of mansions overshadowing the virgin-soil—the small body of English soldiers occupying the blockhouse that then stood on a point of land between the lake and a small stream, were aroused from their slumbers by the yells of a band of savages that surrounded their "citadel of hope." No assistance could be had from the scattered military stations, for each had as much as it could do to take care of itself. The painted warriors could be seen running in every direction in the woods, watching an opportunity to send a deadly messenger to the heart of the unfortunate soldier who exposed himself. The main buildings within the enclosure were soon abandoned by the besieged and the blockhouse alone depended on for defence. The Indians kept up an incessant fire through the day, shot arrows of blazing pitch on the roof and against the sides of the fort, and kept the men busy with putting out the flames. The barrels of water were soon exhausted and a well had to be dug to get more. Fight was impossible, for the garrison was literally between "fire and flood." The out buildings having been burned, the Indians directed their attacks against the remaining one which sheltered the English from their deadly aim or more dreaded grasp.—A day and half the night had passed without the slightest intermission of watchfulness, toil, and anxiety on the part of the little band that maintained so bravely the unequal contest, when a summons, in French, from the Indian camp, was heard above the rattle of musketry, informing Ensign Christie, who commanded the English, that every thing was ready to wrap the Fort in flames, and immediate surrender alone could save the lives of him and his men. Knowing the treacherous character of those he had to deal with, he asked for a suspension of hostilities till morning, with the ostensible view of arranging the terms of capitulation, but in fact to find out whether they were able to execute their threat. At sunrise, two men were sent to the enemy's camp.—Ensign Christie watched them with eagle eyes, and in a few moments saw them make the fatal signal, telling him to do his best but prepare for the worst. By appointment he met two of the leading chiefs, midway between the fort and their encampment. They promised to spare the lives of his men and let them go to the nearest British station, but like many other Indian negociators, they refused to redeem their pledges after they obtained what they wanted. The wooden walls of the Fort were burst to the ground, and the prisoners afterwards taken to Detroit where Pontiac and his followers were assembled.

One day within the beleaguered fortress of the English at Detroit, a familiar cry of distress was heard. It rung louder and louder, and sounded nearer and nearer every instant. The officers, on looking to see where it came from, saw a man running with all his might towards the long closed gates of the palisades, closely chased by Indians. Putting in execution a bold and daring resolution at a fortunate moment, Ensign Christie was escaping from captivity and flying for life toward the only spot that afforded protection in all

Further Particulars in regard to the Atlantic.

We have procured the following particulars in regard to this unhappy event, as everything connected with it is, at this time, painfully interesting.

Statement of Mr. A. Calkins, of Belvidere, Ill., formerly of Geneva, N. Y.—one of those saved from the wreck of the Atlantic.

I went on the board the Atlantic about 9 o'clock on Thursday morning. I purchased the first ticket *sold for the trip for myself*, and another *for* Mrs. Cornwall, a sister of Elihu Burrett, learned blacksmith, who was under my charge. I left the boat until about 3 P. M., when I returned. At that time there were at least a hundred passengers on board. We took tea at the Western Hotel. About sunset, after I had returned again to the boat, I heard the clerk inform a lady that all the state-rooms above were taken. He gave her a side room on the main deck. She was among the last. There was at this time 200 or more on board. I had expected 300 laborers to come in on the emigrant train, to proceed to Freeport, Ill., to work on the Illinois Central Rail Road, on which I am interested in a contract. I noticed a large number of emigrants on board, and suppose those were among them.—I remarked to Mrs. Cornwall that she had no idea of the number of passengers on board. At her suggestion I went with her below. We went a step or two down the stairs, *proceeding to the emigrant* cabin. It was literally crammed with human beings. We were unable to get further and returned. This was before the evening trains had come in from the east. A large number of cabin passengers came from those trains, and I should judge that when we left the deck we had at least 200 first class, and 300 emigrant passengers on board. I retired when about five miles out and soon fell into a quiet slumber. I was awakened by the shock produced by the collision. I occupied No. 3, on the larboard side. The first I realized, the birth above me came down with its occupant, Mr. Laurie of Belvidere, Ill., and we both went on to the next, occupied by a stranger to us, who, I suppose, was lost, as I have not seen him since. I next heard an awful scream from a hundred voices, which now rings in my ears almost as vividly as then. I perceived that the outside of my birth was carried entirely away, and why I did not fall out into the water I cannot tell. I now extricated myself and those around me from the rubbish. The water had now risen over my feet on the upper deck, and a cry arose that the vessel was sinking. I endeavored to put on my pantaloons and partially succeeded.—We now started for, we scarcely knew where, and I was carried, by the crowd, overboard. I sank with numbers clinging to me, perhaps 16 feet. I could not swim. At this instant I caught hold of a rope by means of which I regained the wreck. I next made my way, under water, to the mast of the steamer. I was next pushed from my hold on the mast; there were numbers clinging to it. I now caught hold of another rope, but was soon pulled, by at least four persons clinging to my legs, from my hold. The marks of the grasp of those poor wretched beings are still upon my ankles. At this instant I saw the clerk clinging to a rope. At my request he kindly offered me his hand, and succeeded in gaining his position. Four persons were clinging to my legs. The vessel now sank very fast. We clambered up the rope, and as I did so, those hold of my legs relaxed their hold and sank. At this time I had the satisfaction of reaching out my hand and rescuing a fellow sufferer, who was almost gone with exhaustion. At this time the clerk assured us that a vessel was coming to our relief. He continued to encourage and cheer those about him until we were rescued. He assisted me into a boat, and I was informed that he was the last man that left the wreck. The bell of the steamer was not rung after the collision, nor was the engine stopped until the fires were put out. I heard no orders from any one. I think about forty or fifty cabin and one hundred steerage passengers were rescued by the propeller. The stool life preservers proved entirely worthless, but I think all who had the India rubber ones were saved.

ALMON CALKINS.

Statement of the Wheelsman on the Steamer Atlantic.

Morris Barry—was wheelsman on the night of the 20th when run into by the propeller Ogdensburgh. We passed Long Point Light at 2 o'clock on our usual course, S. W. by W. Should think in 20 minutes after, the 2d Mate, who was on watch, called my attention to a light *on our larboard bow*—should think from one-half to one point. It was too small light to very dim, couldn't tell what it was, but as I saw no signal light supposed it was a vessel. Had no idea of what course she was sailing. Saw no signal light until after we were struck and the Propeller had the second time come up to the steamer to take off the passengers, which was about an hour afterwards. As soon as the light was seen the 2d mate ordered me to put the helm hard-a-port, making our course when struck W. S. W. It was probably three minutes after we saw the light before the Propeller hit us. She struck us on the larboard bow above the forward gang-way, as soon as we were struck the 2nd mate ordered me to steer for shore, which was, I should think, three or four miles off. I remained at the wheel until the engine stopped. Should think it was fifteen or twenty minutes after we struck before she settled into the water to the hurricane deck. Should think it was all of one hour before the Propeller came to pick up those in the water.

The bell of the Atlantic was rung as soon as we found she was sinking, and at intervals afterwards by the orders of Capt. Petrey and the 1st Mate.—Every exertion was made to signal the Propeller to come to our assistance. At the time we were struck there was in the Pilot house with *me* a Captain of some vessel on the lake. His name was as I've since understood, Capt. Brigham. I remained on the steamer and was taken off into the Propellor after she came along with the others who were saved.—Should think there were 150 persons on the wreck taken off at the time I was. I heard the bell of the Propeller just as she struck us, but whether it was to back or slow her, could not say. Had the Propeller put her helm "hard a port," at the time we first saw her we should have cleared her or at all events only rubbed.

MORRIS BARRY.

James Carney, states—I reside in Detroit. I am over 35 years o.d. I have been on the Lakes as a sailor for fourteen years, without missing a summer. Have acted as second mate of Steamer Atlantic since the 23d of March last. On the night of the 19th and morning of the 20th inst., I was on board of the Atlantic on her up trip. I was on watch at the time of the collision with the Propeller Ogdensburg. We left Buffalo on Thursday night the 19th instant, at ½ past 9. From time I left Buffalo light I steered S. W. by W. Made Long Point light and then altered my course to S. W. ½ W. At two A. M. on the 20th was abreast of the light and about 2½ miles out. Then altered my course again to S. W. by W. About 20 minutes afterwards first saw the Propeller's light.—She was bearing a point or a half point on our larboard bow. The Propeller showed a very dim, white light. The weather was smoky. Could not tell how far she was off when I first saw her light. Supposed she was a vessel standing to the Southward. *What little wind there was, was from the* Southwest. Told man at the wheel there was a light ahead a little off the larboard bow, and to put his wheel aport. Had not then seen a signal light from Propeller. Saw she was approaching closer, and put the wheel "hard aport." She bore down straight upon us, we swinging starboard all the time. I then discovered she was a steamer, and jumped from pilot house on to top of the same, for the purpose of sounding bell to stop the engine, but before I had time to do so I saw the bow of the Atlantic had lapped past bow of Propeller, which was coming on to us at right angles. I then heard Propeller's engine bell ring. At that moment the Propeller struck us, at the forward gangway on the larboard side. When I left the pilot-house the steamer had fallen off to W. S. W. and was still swinging. Did not stop Steamer because I thought the wheel of the Propeller was aport, and that if we kept on she should swing and only strike us a glancing side blow. Have seen Propeller since collision. The paint was defaced worse on her larboard side than on her starboard. The Propeller ran through our guard and stove in our bull. She bounded *right* back, by force of the blow. Did not stop Steamer but told wheelsman to head her for the shore. I ran down below, and as I returned saw first mate, he sent me below to see if she was filling. Looked down fire hold and saw a large stream of water running in and carrying coal before it. Returned aft and found first mate on main deck trimming her on starboard side with passengers and luggage. The bow had then settled some—cannot say how much. Boat went but a short distance after she was struck. I should think less than a mile. When I found the boat was sinking I went on to upper deck to clear away boats by orders of captain and first mate. The first boat I went to was the yawl, and saw some men were getting her ready—then went to life boat, turned her over, right side up, intending to let her remain on deck till she floated. Then heard first mate give orders to let working boat hang till she floated. Then went to third boat and saw she also was ready. These were all the boats we had. Two of them were life boats about the same size, each of which would carry 40 persons easily. The yawl would carry 40 easy. They were all tight and in good condition. Each state room that I have been in was furnished with one or more life-preserving stools. There were several planks on deck. There were also stools on deck and in the cabin. There were a number of India rubber life-preservers about the boat which belonged to the boat. Have seen several of them about—do not know how many. They used to hang in the cabins, &c. After I had seen to the boats I went to the pilot house to continue ringing the bell and did not see what became of the boats. A man was there ringing the bell. The forward part of the boat had disappeared and pilot house was under water before the Propeller came along side to take off the passengers. I went up on to the top mast and was taken from there by a small boat. Had the propeller put her helm aport when I first saw her, she would have cleared us by half a mile or more.

JAMES CARNEY.

De Grass McNeil sworn—I am First Mate of the Propeller *Ogdensburg*. I commenced my watch at midnight. About half past one o'clock A. M.—saw the steamer. She had a red light aloft, and two white lights below. We had two lights at cross trees, and another signal light in front of the wheel house. We were steering for the Welland Canal, and I judged from her course that we should pass half mile north of her. Upon nearing her, (the Atlantic) she appeared to have changed her course, and to be making across our bows. I now ordered our engines stopped. This was about 10 minutes before the collision. Seeing that we were likely to strike together, I ordered the engines to back, and the wheel put hard to starboard. I shouted as loud as I could —*our whistle was out of order*. In about two minutes we struck the bow of the Atlantic, our vessel striking her between the forward gangway and the wheel house on the larboard side. I did not see or hear any person on board the Steamer when we struck. We had nearly stopped. The Atlantic was under full headway. After ascertaining that our vessel would not sink, we went to the Atlantic's relief, although we did not see any signal of distress or hear her bell ring—but upon nearing, we heard the cries of persons on board and in the water. We came up to her in about an hour. Her lights had disappeared and her bow was under water.

Her stern was in sight and all three of her decks. We came along side and took off all the persons who had remained on her up to this time. Our boats were engaged in picking up those in the water. We afterwards made a circle of a mile in circumfesence around the wreck. We think we got on board all the living persons in the water and on the Steamer. We took off probably 200 from the Steamer and 100 from the Lake. The Atlantic remained in the same position when we left.

Question by a Juror—If you had given the order to the man at the wheel five minutes sooner would the collision have taken place?

Answer.—It undoubtedly would not. When I first saw her she was probably three miles distant.

Julius Morvius States.—I reside in Buffalo; am agent of M. C. Railroad Line. The following is the whole number of passengers ticketed from our office on the last up trip of the Atlantic:

Emigrants to ports on Lake Michigan		217.
Second class	" "	16.
Cabin	" "	31.
Do to Detroit		17.
Steerage "		51.
		326.
Probably ticked on board		90.
No. of hands on board in all		51.
		467.

A party of Norwegians came from Quebec, and some seventy of them not having tickets or money, were put off the boat or left on deck. The reason I did not take them on board, because I believed *they were paupers*, and I did not wish to subject the line of which I am agent to the penalty of transferring paupers to a foreign state. The boat had very little freight in her except the emigrants' baggage. The emigrants were not put off because the boat was overloaded. The boat has capacities for 800 cabin and steerage passengers.

JULIUS MORVIUS.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

ERIE COUNTY, ss.

An inquisition indented and taken at Erie, in the county of Erie, on the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, before me, Simeon Dunn, Esq., Coroner of the county aforsaid, upon the view of the body of an unknown female, in appearance of the age of ten years or thereabouts, then and there lying dead, upon the oath of John H. Walker, C. W. Kelso, Alfred King, W. W. Loomis, John Zimmerly, W. A. Brown, John Dunn, Lewis Dunn, Wilson Laird, W. H. Middaugh, David Shirk and Jonas Gunnison, good and lawful men of the county aforsaid, who being sworn and charged, to enquire on the part of the Commonwealth, when, where, how, and after what manner the said deceased came to her death, do say, upon their oaths, that she was drowned about three o'clock in the morning of the 20th inst., under the following circumstances. According to the evidence the deceased, a female of about ten years of age, the name, family, and home, to the Jurors unknown, was a passenger in the steamboat Atlantic, that sailed from Buffalo for Detroit upon the evening of the 19th inst., that about six miles West and South of the Light House at Long Point, a collision took place between the said steamboat and the Propeller Ogdensburg, then bound from Detroit to Grand River. That by said collision the Atlantic was lost, when the deceased with about two hundred passengers was drowned. The number drowned could not be ascertained, but from the testimony of passengers saved, estimated at about two hundred.

The Jurors aforesaid, find that DeGrass McNeil the 1st Mate of the Propeller Ogdensburg, was then on duty, and was on deck. That night was calm and clear. That from his own evidence he saw the lights of the Atlantic when she was from three to four miles off, and until the collision; that he saw the two boats approach each other, yet *gave no orders* to the Wheelsman until within three or four rods of the Atlantic. That by his own evidence, if he had directed the Wheelsman a short time sooner, the collision would have been avoided—but he did not, because he believed the Ogdensburg was in her proper course, and the Atlantic was not. Without determining whether there was carelessness or not on the part of *those* on duty on the Atlantic, the Jury would not faithfully discharge their duty, did they not find De Grass M'Neil, the 1st Mate of the Ogdensburg, guilty of gross carelessness and a wicked disregard of human life. The Jurors aforesaid, find that the deceased came to her death by means of such carelessness.

In witness whereof, as well the aforesaid Jurors, now to this inquisition place their hands and seals, this 20th day of August, 1852, at the city of Erie Pa.

SIMEON DUNN, *Coronor.*

JOHN H. WALKER, *Foreman.*

Charles W. Kelso,	Wm. H. Meddaugh,
Wm. A. Brown,	Alfred King,
David Shirk,	John Zimmerly,
W. W. Loomis,	Wilson Laird,
John Dunn,	Lewis Dunn,
Jonas Gunnison.	

☞ A SIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Reading *Gazette* says the boatmen on the Pennsylvania canal are about as active a class of politicians as can be found in the State. They all take part in the Presidential contest, and have hung out their flags in great abundance. A gentleman whose business keeps him constantly on the canal wharf assures us that there are three Pierce and King flags to be seen on the canal to one for our Scott and Graham. This is some indication how things stand amongst the real working-men of Pennsylvania.

☞ J. S. Smith, a colored physician, who received his medical education at Pittsfield, Mass., and has resided several years in Liberia, says:—"I do not think that a colored man, an African, can be so comfortably situated, politically and socially, anywhere under the broad canopy of heaven as in Liberia."

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad Meeting.

The meeting of our citizens on Tuesday evening, to take into consideration the prospects and interests of this great improvement was most enthusiastic and satisfactory to all concerned. The speech of Mr. Miller, the President of the road, was the gem of the evening—a plain, honest exhibit of the affairs and prospects of the Company, and withall a complete refutation of the slanders the enemies of the road have heaped upon his head because he would not become a party to their plundering schemes. Mr. M. we say, stands fully acquitted before this community of every charge against him; and we are much mistaken if, in the end, the attempts to injure him in the estimation of the friends of the road, will not prove beneficial, not only to himself, but to the enterprise in which he is so enthusiastically engaged. As to the prospects of the road itself, they never were better. Mr. Miller, says the Company have resolved three things. First, that the road ought to be built;—second, that it must be, and third, that it shall be! There is nothing impossible, says Kossuth, to him that wills!—The Company appear to have adopted this motto, and are pushing with all possible dispatch. Engineers are upon the road both here and at Williamsport, and it is designed to locate the route in a very short time, and then place it under contract. So fully impressed were our city authorities of the importance of a little "aid and comfort" just at this time to the enterprise, and of the determination of the Company to prosecute the road with all possible dispatch, that at a special meeting of the council on Wednesday morning, a resolution was offered and passed both branches—in the Common unanimously, and in the Select with but one dissenting voice, —subscribing two hundred thousand dollars additional to the capital stock, provided the city of Philadelphia shall subscribe a million. This course on the part of the Council we consider peculiarly well timed and proper, and we trust it will have a beneficial influence upon Philadelphia, and serve to open the eyes of her worse than stupid city Government!

☞ The Whig Congressional convention met on Thursday afternoon at Waterford, but did not succeed in effecting a nomination, that day. An adjournment was had until yesterday afternoon. We think we shall have the pleasure of telling our "able Senator" that he has "fizzled"—at any rate we will in October! Mark it!

The Late Disaster.

We have given up most of our news space to the statements of some of the survivors of the Atlantic, not doubting that in the present excited state of the public mind it will be the most acceptable news we can select. From these statements the careful and thinking reader will at once arrive at the conclusion we have, that the accident was just no accident at all, but a piece of sheer criminal carelessness; and that the authors of the deep wail that is now ascending from so many hearth-stones, deserve the severest and most condign punishment. That they will be punished, however—that justice will ever reach them—we have no more idea than that this will be the last of such accidents. The evidence of the mate of the Propeller proves to a demonstration, we think, that he has a bad heart and a worse understanding. He acknowledges that if he had given the proper orders in time the accident could have been avoided—that he saw the lights of the Atlantic three miles off, yet he steadily bore down upon her, and only gave the necessary orders *to steer clear of her a few minutes before the fatal collision!* Why did he not give these orders before?—Because, says this very proper warm-hearted mate of the Ogdensburg, he thought it the Atlantic's business to get out of his way; and because she did not get out of his way three hundred human beings were sacrificed to his bull-headed stupidity or hyena vindictiveness. Is hanging too good for such a cur? But the mate of the Ogdensburg was not alone to blame!—the second mate of the Atlantic is also culpable! It was his watch, and to his care had been committed the lives of all those sleeping passengers; and he betrayed his trust, basely betrayed his trust, and sacrificed the lives of half of them. He says he did not see the Ogdensburg until three minutes before the collision. Why did he not see her?—That was what he was on deck for—that is the duty for which he was employed! Was he blind or asleep!—If it is evident he was not blind, hence he must have been asleep! What a conscience he must have—asleep, with six hundred lives confided to his care! Why, such a trust ought to keep a man awake if he had not slept for a month! Again, why was not the boat brought to as soon as the collision took place? The officers of the Atlantic did not know their own damage, or that of the Propeller? For aught they knew the Propeller might have been sinking and their boat unhurt. Were they going to leave the officers and crew of the Ogdensburg to their fate? It would seem so, for they kept on their course until the water put out the fires. They say they were heading her for shore! That is *their own evidence*, and must be taken with many grains of allowance! It is very probable they did attempt to head her for shore but it was not until they found the water rushing into *her hold*. Had the Atlantic been instantly brought to, in order to have ascertained her own damage as well as to have ascertained how the Propeller had faired in the encounter, the loss of life would not, evidently, have been near as great—perhaps, indeed, the Atlantic might now have been floating! But why pursue the melancholy subject—it will not bring to life the lost, or assuage one tear of their surviving friends.

☞ Our friend of the Buffalo "*Queen City*" must mind his eye, or he will have our touchy neighbor of the *Commercial* down on him "like a thousand of brick." For that very article which our Buffalo cotemporary republishes under the head of "Worthy of Imitation,"—Mrs Caudle of the *Commercial* pours out an unlimited amount of "wrath and cabbage" upon our devoted head.

☞ What is the use of lying by halves?—why not do it up by wholesale, like the Meadville *Gazette*. Here is a specimen:

WHIG VICTORIES.

Iowa.—It is now reduced to a certainty that the whigs have elected both members of Congress in Iowa, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature, which insures the election of a whig U. S. Senator. Three cheers for little Iowa, the top-stone of the Whig Pyramid.

☞ THE BAKERS.—This famous band of vocalists, after having made a very successful tour all through the west, are about to turn their steps east, and once more visit the old "Granite Halls." On their way home they will doubtless give Erie a call, and we predict for them a full house and an enthusiastic reception.

☞ THAT FIFTY.—The Editor of the Ashtabula *Telegraph* can't have that fifty offered for the biggest lie during the campaign! There is no use in applying for it—it belongs to the New York *Times*. That paper says the Democrats have been burning Gen. Scott in effigy!—That's the biggest lie yet!—the money belongs to the *Times!*

☞ EVERY BREEZE WHISPERS CHANGE.—John T. Worthington, Esq., of Howard county, Md., formerly a whig candidate for the Legislature, and leader of a Rough and Ready Club in 1848, says, he will not vote for Scott. Maryland can be safely set down for Pierce!

☞ Some of the whig papers are attempting to prove Gen. Pierce a federalist. Their next effort, we presume, will be to prove him a full-blooded African.

Greeley in the Dumps.

Since the Free Soil nomination of Hale and Julian at Pittsburgh, philosopher Greeley is really in the dumps. Things did'nt go to suit him there—not at all. He had the dish all nicely cooked up, he thought, so as to secure Ohio for his military candidate, but somehow the obstinate managers, Giddings, Vaughn, & Co., contrived to kick over the "hasty plate of soup," and the burning liquid landed full upon the lap of the man with the drab coat, and flaxen hair. Shades of Dan Rice, how he does caper, though! Dance! why the word does not begin to express the "fantastic tricks" played before the readers of the *Tribune* over this up-set at Pittsburgh. He calculated surely that Hale would, and that Chase would be nominated by the Free Soilers! Well, Hale was, and Chase was'nt! That's where the shoe pinches! The nomination of Chase would have given Ohio, probably, to Scott—the nomination of Hale gives it certainly to Pierce and King! Quite a difference, is'nt it!—Greeley thinks so, hence Greeley capers—hence he dances—hence he scolds like an old woman, and finally gets in the dumps, and declares "things aint now as they used to was." *Hear him:*

"Since our Niagara estimate was printed, the friends of Pierce have gained and unexpected advantage in the nomination of John P. Hale at Pittsburgh." Dearly beloved Greeley—disconsolate Greeley—you learn from this one of the most common of human lessons—the uncertainty of sublunary things, and how utterly futile are all human "estimates." But, continues mournful Greeley, "That nomination endangers Ohio; it was made on purpose to give that State to Pierce." Too bad, too bad, ain't it—but from this our mourner will learn another of life's lessons—"put not your faith in princes," or Free Soilers! Greeley thinks all the men who voted for Hale did'nt mean to give the State to Pierce, but he declares also that those who "*fixed it*" did. Hale, he says, does not mean it—"He neither wants to be a candidate nor to aid Pierce's election. The use of his name is at once at war with his personal feelings and his public convictions." We have told you once before, Horace, not to put your faith in Free Soilers. Hale did want to be a candidate—he will stand it, there is no doubt of it! He was a little bashful—had a little maiden coyness—that is all! He'll forget all that soon, and take hold of the canvass right heartily! Greely evidently has such a suspicion in his head, too, for he begins in the next paragraph to "suppose," thus: "But suppose he should be dragooned into suffering his name to stand at the head of the Pittsburgh ticket—what then? Will the intelligent freemen of Ohio be gulled by so shallow a trick into contributing to the triumph of principles they abhor? What can there be in, what did do they subserve, by it?" Now, Mr. Greeley, we apprehend the "intelligent freeman of Ohio" will do about as they please, though were we to argue from antecedents, we should say they "could be gulled by a very shallow trick into contributing to the triumph of principles they abhor." The Free Soilers in 1848 were "gulled into" just such a trick, and you helped to do it, Mr Greeley! You meant to do it again, but you can't, hence this article. The Free Soilers can see the "use," and the "end" to be "subserved by it." The "use" is to defeat the whigs now, and the "end" to be "subserved" will be to force the whole whig party north upon their platform in 1856—That's the "end" and the "use," and that you can see as well as we, hence the dumps into which you have fallen since your "Niagara estimate."

AMERICAN HAMS.—Mr. EZRA LUDLOW, *Jr.*, exhibited on Change yesterday a cask of smoked hams, cured by Mr. Warren Stagg, of Cincinnati, which has been sent here to be forwarded as a present to Queen Victoria, through the American Minister at London. The cask is made of black walnut, beautifully wrought and polished, with a large silver plate on the head, inscribed with a suitable address. If her Majesty's palate is not unlike that of ordinary mortals, she cannot but be gratified by this appeal to her *taste*.—*Jour. of Com.*

We hope we will not be accused of captiousness, if we say that, in our opinion, Mr. Warren *Stagg* has belied his name wonderfully, and made a very great *ass* of himself by this attempt to cater for the "taste" of her majesty. There are lots of poor people in Cincinnati to whom these hams, and the cost of sending and beautifying, would have proved peculiarly acceptable. In short, we firmly believe in "charity beginning at home," and we know there are many "sovereigns" in America more entitled to our charity than her "most gracious majesty, Queen Victory!"

YOUNG HICKORY CLUB.

Pursuant to *previous notice*, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Erie was held at the Court House on Thursday evening. The meeting was organized by calling Capt. DANIEL DOBBINS to the Chair and electing JAMES LYTLE, and CARL BENSON, Vice Presidents, and *B. F. Sloan, Secretary*.

Wm. A Galbraith, Esq., stated the object of the meeting, and moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft a Constitution for the Club, and report permanent officers for its organization, whereupon the Chair appointed Wm. A. Galbraith, Carl Benzon, Col. D. S. Clark, Wm. Thornton, and Wilson Laird, said committee.

The committee retired, and while absent the meeting called out Judge Thompson, to which he responded in one of his most happy and eloquent efforts.

Upon the return of the committee the following report was read and unanimously adopted:

Constitution of the Young Hickory Club of Erie.

ARTICLE 1st. This association shall be known by the name of the "Young Hickory Club of Erie," the objects of which are declared to be the promotion of Democratic Measures, and to use our endeavors to secure the election of those tried statesmen and patriot, Pierce and King.

2nd. The officers of this association shall consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, two Secretaries and a Treasurer.

3d. There shall be a committee of five persons to be called a committee of correspondence. It shall be the duty of this committee to communicate during the campaign with individuals and organizations having similar objects in view, and to obtain and circulate political information and documents.

4th. The officers of this association, or a majority of them shall constitute an executive committee, to take charge of and conduct the ordinary affairs of the association and issue orders to the Secretaries to call meetings when deemed proper.

5th. The regular meeting of the Club shall be held on Thursday evening of each week in the Court House.

6th. There shall be appointed by the President at the first regular meeting of this association two committees to be called the election committee, one in each ward, each committee to consist of five persons.

7th. It shall be the duty of the committees provided for in article 6, to take all necessary measures to ensure a vigorous and active organization in the city of Erie and to co-operate with similar committees throughout the county. This committee shall collect all sums of money necessary for expenses and disburse the same as they may think proper.

President.—SMITH JACKSON,

Vice Presidents.—JAMES LYTLE, C. SEVER, JAMES DUNLAP, J. W. DUGGAN,

Secretaries.—B. F. SLOAN, J. W. NEWBERGER,

Treasurer.—JOHN GRAHAM.

Murray Whallon, Esq., and Carl Benzon, Esq., Editor of "*Our World*," were called upon to address the meeting, which they did in a few brief and pointed remarks, the latter in the German Language, which were received with thunders of applause, when a large number had come forward and gave in their names as members of the Club, and then the meeting adjourned.

DANIEL DOBBINS, President.

JAMES LYTLE, CARL BENZON, } *Vice Presidents.*

B. F. Sloan, Secretary.

☞ *More Evidence!*—In an article last week we showed, from the acts of the Administration, that it was openly throwing its influence against Scott. The evidence we relied upon to sustain us in this opinion was the appointment of Marshall, Comissioner to China, Ingersoll, Minister to England, and Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, publisher of the Laws, etc., all more or less committed against Scott. Here is more evidence.

The Wilmington *Commercial* is one of those whig journals in North Carolina which have come out against Gen. Scott. The *Commercial* informs us that Mr. Webster has recently selected it to publish the laws "by authority." The moral of this is, that if whig conventions wish to unite the whig party, they should beware of "writing false chapters in the history of the country." The further moral is that "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

Mrs. Caudle, vs. the Editor of the Advertiser.

Most people, in their day and generation, have seen, or at least have heard of remarkable coincidences, wherein remarkable men have been the fac similes in prominent points of character, of remarkable women, and, vice versa. Now this fact in the arcane of nature has called to our recollection an article written by our friend of the Detroit *Free Press*, wherein he instituted a parallel between the wonderful Mrs. Caudle, of Punch memory, Mrs. Solomon Jericho, the very respectable lady of Mr. Solomon Jericho, "the man made of money," and a very remarkable Editor of his acquaintance. Following out this idea—not original, we confess—we propose, for the benefit of traveling naturalists, and itinerant lecturers on Bumpology, to institute a searching investigation for the points of similarity which we are confident exist between the historical personages we have named, and our very remarkable, able, and learned cotemporary of the *Advertiser*.

The first point of similarity that we discover then is that Mrs. Caudle was a wonderful woman, and the editor of the *Advertiser* is a wonderful man. They are both specimens of the *genus homo*, and should be examined with care as social curiosities. They have points of striking similarity, though so far as our knowledge goes, they are neither of them very striking personages. Mrs. Solomon Jericho, the very respectable lady of Mr. Solomon Jericho, "the man made of money," was another of the same class, and as they have all figured extensively in the literary world, and constitute the "goods and chattels of Literary Trade," we think it fair—simply fair, to note the points of similarity between them. It is then, as we have remarked above, in the line of our duty to pronounce, that so far as the world can see, from the daily walk and conversation of the illustrious trio, Mrs. Caudle, the editor of the *Advertiser*, and Mrs. Rebecca Jericho, the lady of Mr. Solomon Jericho, are all exceedingly amiable, in a great many particulars; but truth compels us to assert, that in many other particulars, they are *not* very amiable. Mrs. Caudle had a weakness in daugreeing with Mr. Caudle, and she delivered *Mr.* Caudle a great many more ideas than children, (there is another striking similarity)—some of which the respectable gentleman heard and many others he did not hear! Mr. Caudle was a fortunate man in one particular—we do not mean to intimate that he was unfortunate in having married Miss Olivia—not at all; but he was fortunate in being a very sleepy and good natured being—in being able to close the eyes of his mind against the positively unamiable observations of Mrs. Caudle concerning the affairs of the household, and particularly the conduct of himself. In this particular we think we are just about as fortunate as Mr. Caudle, for no matter how hard Mrs. Caudle of the *Advertiser* scolds, it does not disturb us in the least: we can go to sleep over it as easily as the veritable Caudle snored over the diurnal lectures of his unamiable spouse. But to the Caudle *faintly*. It is not our purpose to intimate that Caudle was all that he should be to Mrs. Caudle; or in other words, that Mrs. Caudle had no cause of complaint. Such is not our opinion; and we do not publish a paper to maintain that any man is perfect, or that any wife can be entirely without grievances in the conduct of her husband. What we desire to insinuate is, that Mrs. Caudle had her weak points, and that they came up like the sun, diurnally; and in as near as possible the same force at each recurring hour of each successive night. Mrs. Caudle was undoubtedly a fat woman, and suffered bodily pain when she retired—the asthma perhaps; or, what would not be at all strange, remorse for broken vows, "breach of promise," or some such inauspicious devil, may have disturbed her when reclining on her couch. It is to our minds tolerably clear, then that Mrs. Caudle never had any great fancy for Mr. Caudle: and it is equally clear that the editor of the *Advertiser* has no great fancy for us. Mrs. Caudle lectured her husband every day; the editor of the *Advertiser* lectures us every time he gets a chance, if not oftener. In the eyes of Mrs. Caudle, her husband never did anything right; in the eyes of the editor of the *Advertiser* we never did anything right; and it is an observable fact that there is a striking similarity in the complaints of the two personages, and it should be noticed that Mr. Caudle did not always hear the remarks of his wife, and we suggest to our neighbor of the *Advertiser* that we are just as heedless of his praise or censure. In the case of Mrs. Solomon Jericho, we have little to say. She had her eccentricities, and Mr. Solomon Jericho suffered in "mind, body, and estate," in consequence thereof. Mr. Jericho was a nervous, sensitive man, and here we lose the power of extending the comparison between our neighbor and Mrs. Jericho. We would not be misunderstood this morning, in the observations we have thought proper to make touching the conduct of the several historical personages to whom reference has been freely made. That the first named are exactly alike, it would be idle to pretend; indeed we have no disposition to do injustice to either Mrs. Caudle or Mrs. Jericho.—They had their weak points, but a little disability does not mean a total paralysis; and we are bound to insist, that in spite of their faults, they are very respectable personages. In regard to the editor of the *Advertiser*, who assails us in several ways, and perhaps more, we feel it our duty to add that which follows. So long as he was willing to confine his lectures to mere matters of politics we were content to remain silent; but the bloody and ruthless spirit he intimates that we are a "bullying poltroon, who with much swaggering and bluster insults every one within our reach, but as soon as danger appears, sneak back into the crowd"—is more than humanity can bear,—unless sustained by a stiff glass of ginger pop!—We can only account for this ruthless attack but upon the hypothesis that the Editor of the *Advertiser* was excited, and hence we caution his readers not to believe all he says of us. We are not half as bad a fellow as he would make out—not half! And here is another striking similarity between Mrs. Caudle and the Editor of the *Advertiser*—Mrs. Caudle has not always believed—she was exciteable, and at times irrascible and inclined to exaggerate. She frequently made Caudle say and do a great many very absurd things—her's was a constructive genius, united to a very active imagination—so she would build up and tear down with an almost infinite will—certainly with an amazing gusto; and it was certain that in nothing did she delight so much as in disturbing the equable Mr. Caudle. Three times she scratched Mr. Caudle; but these were hours of great irritability; she was probably not well. Perhaps the Editor of the *Advertiser* is not well. But in all her fury she near accused him of being a "bullying poltroon"—she never did that! She pursued Caudle as one who had a great grievance; but she never, except in three instances noted, mutilated his body. Mrs. Caudle had a remarkably clear conception of the use of language, and she would at once have detected the unladylike imputation above. In this particular we are bound to admit that the editor of the *Advertiser* is a trifle in advance of Mrs. Caudle.—The spirit of the two is very much the same, and except among critical readers, they will doubtless be classed together. It is only once in a great while a country can produce a character so illustrious, so marked as Mrs. Caudle; and we deem it fortunate that Erie is able to point to her own planetary star in the Caudle line. We have listened now for some time to his lectures pointed to us particularly, and the Democratic party generally, and as time slowly advances, there seems to be little prospect that we are to be permitted to say that "his last was his best." After all, we have a profound admiration for the trio—Mrs. Caudle, the editor of the *Advertiser*, and Mrs. Solomon Jericho—they have evinced a boundless ingenuity—a social variety and strategy, worthy of the genius of Shakspeare—yes, worthy of that *genius which brought into living form, a Falstaff, a* Thersites, and a Macbeth. It is vain for a man to pretend, in this wicked age of ours, that he admires only men of model character. The world is large and must be filled up by an almost infinite variety of *opinions* and individuals; and the man who sits down and scolds by the year, is entitled to consideration just as much as the Turk who delights in the cur that settles back upon its haunches, and barks and barks, and bays and bays, at the moon. The Turk has a right to sit, the dog to bark, and the moon to ride its silvery course through the Heavens.

☞ There is a firm in Buffalo, exactly opposite the Post Office, named "Webster & Scott!" They keep all kinds of Groceries, but if they don't agree better than the political firm of that name they had better dissolve.

☞ GIVE US THE OTHER SIDE.—The whig papers quote, with great gusto, a paragraph complimentary to the military and personal character of General Scott, by "the gallant General Shields," as they justly call him—Why don't some of them publish General Shields' glowing eulogium of Franklin Pierce, wherein he eloquently dwells upon the gallantry and bravery exhibited by Pierce during the Mexican war? Give us a little of both sides by way of novelty.

New Advertisements.

A CARD.

THE POWELL TROUPE.

This celebrated Troupe most respectfully inform the citizens of Erie, and vicinity, that they will give a short series of entertainments at the Reed House. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the Troupe. J. H. POWELL, *Director.*

New Supply of Hair Work.

THE subscriber is now receiving at his shop, 7 Reed House, Basement, a new and elegant supply of all kinds of Hair work, such as

Wigs,	Toupee,
Bands,	Braids,
Lady's Half Wigs,	Curls,
Beards,	

Together with everything in the Hair Dressing line, all colors and sizes, of the late improvements. Also, a fresh supply of Cameron's Extract of Flowers.

A most excellent article for the Hair, as many Ladies of the city can testify.

☞ Cash paid for Long Hair. C. KOLB

Erie, August 28, 1852. 3t6

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Erie on the 23d inst., a red Cow, 6 years old—has a white spot in the face, a bell on, and gives milk. Whoever will return said stray, or give information where she may be found shall be liberally rewarded.

Erie, Aug. 24-1852—3t. J. McCRACKEN.

Sealed Proposals.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Street Committee for rebuilding the Bridge across the Canal on Fourth street, until Monday, Sept 6th. Plan and specifications to be seen at Gunnison's Bookstore.

PARDON SENNETT,
FREDERICK SCHNEIDER,
JOHN GRAHAM,
L. L. RIBLET,
J. B. GUNNISON,
Committee.

Erie, Aug. 26, 1851.

Make way for the Empire.

ONE of the largest, richest, and for far the cheapest stock of Goods ever ordered in Erie are beginning to pour into the Empire from H Caldwell who is now in the eastern cities.

Comprising the greatest variety of Summer and Fall Dress Goods, Silk, Satin, de Laine, Ginghams, Prints, and a multitude of other kinds too numerous to mention. Also French worked Edging, Insertings, under-sleeves, under-handkerchiefs and everything else in the line.

To enumerate all, would be almost an endless job, we therefore mention but a few articles which are as but a drop in the bucket compared with the immense piles of goods which are daily arriving.

CADWELL & BENNETT

Erie, Aug. 28.

To One Who will Understand.

If the person who took a which from an out house in the rear of Brown's Hotel, on Thursday, will leave it at G Loomis', there will be no questions asked, and no further notice taken of the affair. A word to the wise!

Erie, Aug 27, 1852.

TANNER'S O

That "Religious Test."

We have a word or two more on the so-called New ... religious test," the course of the *Gazette*, ... Simeon Robinson! We shall not follow our co... through his column of mere words, but shall ... the point at once, and while we show that he is ... believed, we will also prove his man Robinson ... unworthy of credence. Two or three weeks ... the reader will recollect, we called his attention to ... the constitution of New Hampshire could ... be amended unless by a vote of two-thirds. To this ... he replied that he knew that to be a fact! How did he ... know he had a fact? Did he examine it, or did he ... it upon some one's else, word for it? It is evident he ... did not speak from his own knowledge, else why, the ... *Express*, guilty of telling the *truth*, and on the authority of the Buffalo *Express*, deny a fact he had a week ... before acknowledged? Yet he did do this! First he acknowledged a fact, and then denied it! We then called ... attention to the *Constitution itself*—gave him the very ... words, and upon this he plays mum! Now, is the attempt to suppress evidence of such a witness worth anything? ... Simeon Robinson! He has proved *himself* unworthy of the ... confidence—for what he states one week, it is more ... probable he will unstate the next. But again, this ... man has never examined the Constitution of New ... Hampshire, or else he is attempting to deceive his readers in regard to the evidence. He has told the public ... more than once that the Constitution of that State provides that no scholes from holding office—that, in his own language, the Catholics are excluded from office in New ... Hampshire because, they (Mr. Pierce and the Democracy) choose to exclude them! Now, what will ... the reader think of the *Gazette's* honesty when we tell ... him that there *is not a clause, sentence, or word in the Constitution of that State, excluding them from holding, ... and a word!* Here is the famous "religious test," ... which so much has been said, and we defy the ... world to produce any other:

"ART. 5—*Every individual has a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and reason: and no person shall be ... compelled, or restrained in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in the manner most agreeable ... to the dictates of his own conscience, or for his religious ... profession, sentiments or persuasion; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or disturb others in their religious worship.*

"Morality and piety, rightly grounded on evangelical principles, will give the best and greatest security to government, and will lay, in the hearts of men, the strongest obligations to due subjection, and as the knowledge of these is most likely to be propagated through a society by the *institution of the public worship of the Deity*, and of public instruction in morality and religion;—*therefore*, to promote these important purposes, the people of this State have a right to empower, and do hereby empower, the legislature, to authorize from time to time the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies, within this State to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public protestant teachers of piety, religion, and morality:

"*Provided notwithstanding.* That the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies, shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance. And no person, of any one particular religious sect or denomination, shall ever be compelled to pay towards the support of the teacher or teachers of another persuasion, sect, or denomination.

"And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves quietly, and as good citizens of the State shall enjoy equally under the protection of the law: and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.

"Nothing herein shall be understood to affect any former contracts made for the support of the ministry;—but such contracts shall remain, and be in the same ... as if this constitution had not been made.

Now where is the only part of the Constitution of New Hampshire where the word Protestant is used—and as ... the word "Catholic," it is not used at all! Now is ... there a pretty "religious test" to manufacture the *lie* ... that Catholics are excluded from office in that ...

Again we ask, what is the statements of a newspaper worth, that is a party to such a fraud! We may ... remark here, that there can be no mistake in the ... proof we here give, for we have compared these ... constitutions of the Constitutions of the States ... [illegible] that of New Hampshire is alike. So much ... for *Gazette* itself—now for Simeon Robinson—a ... witness! Robinson has this to say in his own light, let us quote from ... the New Hampshire *Patriot*:

"SIMEON ROBINSON CURSE OF.—Silver gray Simeon in his lying speech on the Catholic test, laid down a number of propositions, and said he would deposit $100, to be forfeited if any one would show that he was not the facts in any one of them. Among these propositions was this—that Governor Benjamin Pierce ... had declared that there was no such test in the constitution previous to 1702, when the present constitution was formed.) Now all this *is totally false*—there was in the Constitution previous to that time, *identical words* as it now stands; and as Governor Pierce had no hand in making the old Constitution, of course the statement that he voted to put the test in, is false. Another of Robinson's statements is, that it was ... known throughout this State that the amendment abolishing the test was defeated by an overwhelming vote, ... one year or two weeks before last June. *This too is*, ... No one had returns from one half of the towns, ... and no one knew which way the vote was until the offices were opened and counted in June. Another of Robinson's statements is that the resolution abolishing the test, in the constitutional convention, was drawn ... and brought forward by Parker, of Nashua, a Whig, on the 13th November. He intends to convey the impression that Parker was the originator of the proposition. This statement *is false*. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Weeks, of Canaan, a Democrat, on the 12th, as a record will show.

We have named these *lies* because they can be exposed in a few words. There are more than a hundred such as bold and deliberate *lies* in this speech, which can be proved such by undeniable testimony. We leave it for the public to determine what confidence is to be placed in the statements of a *fellow who is guilty of such* ... *false* beliefs.

And we leave it to the Catholics to say what confidence can be placed in the editor of the *Gazette* and the whigs who take their cue from this mercenary?—a man who, worse than all, have been guilty of the bold, ... and attempt to mislead them in relation to the nature of that "religious test" itself in the Constitution of that ... State.

For the Erie Observer.

MR. EDITOR:—With your permission I will make a few remarks through your columns for the benefit of the County, Mayor and City Fathers. For some time past our community has been almost nightly disturbed ... by the noise of a few childish boys and boyish men, ... who are not endowed with enough mind to get drunk, and ... have not enough wit to do more than howl and commit mischief *when* drunk, are yet a source of annoyance ... to our quiet and peaceable citizens.

... We can be *more indulgent* than myself to the mischievous freaks of spirited youth; but the individuals ... in question inguish themselves are *not* merely mischievous. There is no wit in their tricks to atone for the damage they do, and their whole proceedings are characterized by a stupidity only excelled by their wickedness.—Now, if these gentry have too little mind to take care of themselves, or no parents to take care of them, they must be taken in charge by the law. I would therefore respectfully recommend to the authorities such an energetic course of proceedings as may speedily bring some of these factious individuals to justice and enable them to gratify their passion for notoriety by a short residence in jail. Failing of this, peaceable citizens will be obliged to protect themselves and their property, even should it be to the physical detriment of the howling portion of the community. SENEX.

The whigs of Pennsylvania made an outcry against the late Gov. Shunk for participating in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of a Catholic Seminary.—*Boston Post.*

That's true, and now they want to catch catholic votes for Scott by telling them that he treated the Catholics ... well in Mexico and that his daughter is in a Catholic convent.

☞ The Whigs have a most brilliant prospect in Georgia. For instance, the Georgia Federal Union says that "out of the ninety-five thousand voters in Georgia, at least sixty thousand are favorable to the election of Pierce and King over Scott and Graham."

☞ THE WAY TO TELL IT.—The editor of the Red-... Mississippi Whig, says "we are not going to turn democrats, but as for sustaining Gen. Scott we cannot and *will not!*" How Scott does "take" in the "sunny south."

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

At a very large and highly respectable meeting of citizens of Erie county on the subject of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, Hon. THOS. H. SILL, was chosen President; Capt. DANIEL DOBBINS and Gen. C. M. REED, Vice Presidents; *W. Chester* and *J. C. Reid, Esq'rs.*, Secretaries.

Daniel L. Miller, Jr., the President of the Company by invitation addressed the meeting at *some length*, showing the advantages which this enterprize possesses over any similar one. He gave a very flattering report of the condition of the Company and its prospects—stated that the Board had determined upon active measures to secure the *accomplishment* of the great object, dear to us all, the early completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

The surveys now in progress from Erie Eastward, and from Williamsport Westward, would be continued vigorously to secure the best possible location of the route, from which no divergence would be admitted to promote any private interest. The surveys between Sunbury and Williamsport are nearly completed, and develope a highly favorable result, showing that the average down grade was 2½ feet to the mile, and that that portion could be constructed at a very cheap cost, and would receive the substantial aid of the people adjacent to it, as well as many others directly and indirectly interested. The Charter compelled the Company to build to Sunbury. Beside the contemplated connection at Williamsport by means of the Road projected by the Cattawissa Company, the Reading Railroad and the Coal interests were pushing forward connections which would most as at Sunbury ... one uniting with the Reading Railroad at Pottsville; the *other through the Mine Hill Railroad*. A road would also unquestionably be built from Sunbury down the Susquehanna to intersect the Pennsylvania Railroad, thus travelers would have a choice of route and the Sunbury and Erie would receive business no doubt to a large extent through all three of the routes.

Mr. Miller stated that parties adverse to the success of the Company had been busily engaged in misrepresenting in Philadelphia the state of feeling in the country—circulating in the country erroneous statements as regards the feeling in Philadelphia.

He suspended his remarks and invited questions upon any subject in reference to the Company—or those reports—no matter how personal they might be, as he had *nothing to conceal*, but invited full inquiry.

Messrs. Lowry, Vincent, King, Wallace, Dunlap, Lane and others, proposed questions respecting the mode of compensation adopted by the Board for the services of the President—the purchase of the stock of the United States Bank in the road—the cause of the opposition—prospects and intentions of the Company, &c., to all of which Mr. M. gave prompt, full and candid replies.

He stated that an arrangement *had* existed by which his compensation was chiefly to be contingent upon the success of the Company—large or small, as the Company did well or ill. He read the report of the Committee upon the subject, and said that the arrangement was regarded by all parties to it as fair, honorable and in accordance with the interests of the Company. The contingency by which his compensation would prove large could not happen without thereby securing the entire success of the work. This arrangement was *perfectly satisfactory* till certain parties found him unwilling, for the sake of personal gain, to sacrifice the interests of the Company to promote their private interests and speculations. This arrangement *had been waived*, and he had now no arrangement with the Company for one dollar of compensation. He had never yet, directly or indirectly, received one cent for his services, nor for the money advanced to pay expenses while the Company was out of funds.

The stock formerly held by the United States Bank had been bought by *him* with his own funds, because at that time the Company had none. He, therefore, offered and held it for the Company at the *exact price paid*—thus taking all the risk of a failure upon himself and giving the Company the benefit. This one operation reduced the liabilities of the Company $43,000—a sum larger than the contingent salary, probably, would have reached during his Presidency. This contingent salary was adopted before the Company had a single share of new subscription, and he was to have received nothing in case of failure.

He stated that so far from being discouraged, the Board was determined to push ahead and build the road, and would put it under contract as fast as the means would admit and the road was located.

We had a larger amount of reliable subscription *this day to begin with*, than the Reading or Erie Railroad *had this day*, in proportion to *respective cost*, and their roads now finished. There would be—could be no failure.

Mr. Miller's replies were candid and most convincing statements of the whole matter; that his conduct was not only unexceptionable but that his whole soul was enlisted in the project. The meeting without one dissenting voice,

Resolved, That the Sunbury and Erie Railroad ought to be built.

Resolved, That it could be built.

Resolved, That it should be built.

Signed by the Officers.

☞ THE NOTORIOUS ROBINSON.—The Boston *Pilot*, one of the most influential and widely circulated Irish Catholic newspaper among adopted citizens, thus warns its readers against the recent production of this lying demagogue:

W. E *Robinson*.—We have read the lecture of this person on the New Hampshire controversy. It is a disgraceful production. We may notice it briefly next week. ☞ Meanwhile we caution adopted citizens against it. ☜ It is the most dishonest electioneering document we have seen this season.

Reader, recollect that this is the document, pronounced by this paper, which is more deeply interested than the *Gazette* can be, the "most dishonest electioneering document" of the season, which the Presbyterian biggots of the *Gazette* rely upon to make out their case against Gen. Pierce!

☞ The two whig Conventions of Georgia, which recently met at Macon, to unite if possible upon an electorial ticket again at PIERCE and KING, failed in their object—one convention nominating SCOTT and GRAHAM, and the other WEBSTER and JENKINS. This of course ends the whig hope of Georgia.

☞ Hundreds of our citizens complain of debility and languor of the system, derangement of the liver and stomach, want of appetite, &c., they are frequently the result of close application, and a thousand other causes we cannot here name: but we would say to all so afflicted, do as we have done—get a bottle or two of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. Jackson, and our word for it, you will be cured. We recommend this medicine, knowing from experience that it is much superior to the generality of patent medicines. We would say to our readers, purchase none unless prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. 3m15

MARRIED.

At Cleveland on the 10th inst., by Rev. E. F. Chapeon Dr. A. W. TENNOR, of Turnersville, and Miss H. Wood, of Erie.

On the 25th inst., by S. M. Smith, Esq., M. M'FADDEN, of Venango county, and Miss JANE CLARK, of Harborcreek.

On Thursday evening last, at the residence of M. B. Lowry, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Lynn, Mr. H. C. ROGERS, and Miss JANE ELIZA BRACKENRIDGE, all of this city.

DIED,

On the 18th inst., at his residence in Millcreek, Mr. SPENCER SHATTUCK, aged 68 years.

On the 6th ult., at Detroit, ANDREW M., aged 28, and on the 19th, in Harborcreek, JOHN, aged 23, sons of John Clark, of Harborcreek.

On the 18th ult., in Union, Mrs. CATHERINE, wife of Orvill S. Horton, aged 29 years and 5 months.

1852 FALL FASHIONS. 1852

RECEIVED at Warren's Hat and Furnishing store, the Fall Fashion of Hat for 1852, *the most beautiful style ever issued.* Any person wishing it that can never do better than purchase now at No. 6 Brown's Block, State-st. Hats, Caps and Trunks repaired or made to order. Erie Aug 21-15 JOHN H. WARREN.

For the Fall Trade.

CLARK & METCALF are ready to exhibit *NEW GOODS* at their prevailing low prices, and to renew their pledge to the buying community to sell them goods cheaper than can be bought at any other store in Erie. Press notice that when we assert a thing we mean it. Ladies and Gents avail yourselves of the bargains as they present themselves. New goods coming every week through the remainder of the season. Our purchases are *MADE STRICTLY WITH CASH*, at as low rates as any New York Jobber can buy. Merchants from the country please note this fact, and when you buy goods at Erie call at

Aug. 21 1852— 15 No. 1 Reed House.

The last Call.

WILL those that have unsettled accounts with H. Cadwell call and settle without further delay, or shall we be driven to the last Resort, we'll wait until the first of September.

Erie Aug. 21 1852—3m5 H. CADWELL.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE METROPOLITAN will be completed, and opened for the reception of Company, September First. Price of Board Two Dollars per day. SIMEON LELAND & CO.,

3m15 Proprietors.

House and Lot for Sale.

THIS House and Lot is situated on the line of fifth and walnut street, formerly owned and occupied by Irvin Cain; it is a large and convenient House with a good Barn and a Superior Garden, and containing choice fruits. Persons wishing to purchase can apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Erie August 21 1852—tf15 P. F. CADY.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in M'Kean tp., near Old Norris' on or about the 10th inst., a dark red cow with a line back, long horns turning in, a small white spot in the forehead, and some white hairs between her horns and ears—Whoever owns said Cow is requested to come pay charges and take her away. M'KEAN Aug. 21-3t15* SIMEON DORN.

SPLENDID Gilt Portrait and Picture Frames from 8 by 10 to 20 by 36 in size, now opening at Austin's Jewelry store, opposite Brown's Hotel. Erie Aug. 21 15

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE Empires have commenced receiving their Fall stock of Goods, and within a few days will have a very large stock at very low prices. Aug 21 '52-15 O'DWELL & BENNETT.

FOR sale cheap, a beautiful PIANO FORTE, which, as we have no good place to keep it, we will sell very cheap.

Erie, Aug. 21 1852—15 STOCKTON & FULLER.

100 Piano Fortes.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S.

NEW YORK WARE ROOMS, 333 BROADWAY,

Corner of Anthony-st. and opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre.

WHERE the largest assortment of Pianos with and Without the celebrated Improved Æolean may be found—all of which have the Metallic Frame, and are warranted to stand any climate, and give entire satisfaction, and will be sold at great bargains—By an experience of eight years, resulting in many improvements the Æolean has been brought to a perfection attained by no others. Nearly 2500 Æoleans have been applied, and the demand is rapidly increasing. Elegant Boudoir or Cottage Pianos convenient for small rooms. T. G & Co.'s Pianos are admitted to be superior to all others, owing to their firmness and long standing in tune—Prices same as at the Manufactory. Dealers supplied at liberal discounts. E. H. Wade's and the entire Boston catalogue of Music and Instruction books at this store at wholesale.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent

Constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos in Rosewood and Mahogany cases, varying in prices from $70 to $150. Second hand from $200 to $275—Grand Pianos from $300 to $400. Prices & Co.'s Melodeons from $35 to $90. Cabinet $35 to $90—Guitars from $10 to $75, &c., &c. 3m15 Aug. 21 1852

POISONING.

THOUSANDS of persons who use Vermifuge composed of Castor oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hobensack's Liver Pills.

☞ *Be not deceived*, but ask for Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, as none else are genuine.

Aug 21 1852. 1y13

CIRCUS! CIRCUS!!

RIVERS & DERIUS' New and superbly equipped Grecian Arena, combining a full and brilliant Equestrian Troupe, with an extensive, talented and efficient Dramatic Corps, contributing in the entertainments all the most pleasing *Feats of Horsemanship, Gymnastics*, &c., represented by a full Dramatic Corps, splendid troupe of Horses, &c., to perform at Commencement ville Aug 28, Edinboro' 30, Waterford 31st, and at Erie Wednesday Sept. 1. The procession will enter the city at 10 o'clock A. M. the band preceding with the highest market prices will be paid. *You that have either of the above articles bring them along.*

Erie, July 24, 1-52.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received at No. 9 Brown's Block, by the subscribers, a large assortment of Mather's superior

Fine Book, Job, and News Ink,

in 20, 25 and 30 lb kegs, and in cans of 10 each—Also, Red Green and Blue Ink. Those in want cannot find a better article.

Erie July 17, 1852. 10 DURLIN & SLOAN.

HENRY S. SLOAN, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

197, Broadway, between Dey and Fulton street, New York.

GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods of the latest styles constantly on hand. Naval, Military, Youths' and Children's Clothing made to order with neatness and despatch.

NEW GOODS.

J. H. BURTON & CO. are just receiving a large supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. Their old customers and the public generally, may depend upon getting the best quality and prices, particulars hereafter. No. 3 Reed House.

Erie July 3 1852 3

MANSFIELD'S LIFE OF SCOTT.

WE have a few copies of this popular work remaining unsold, which we will dispose of at the regular price, $1.75, payable when Pierce is elected President. DURLIN & SLOAN.

Erie, July 31 1852—12. No. 9 Brown's Hotel.

GREEN Kip Boots at Wilcox & Norton's for $1 31 and warranted. June 26 1852 3

BLEACHED sheetings and shirtings—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 10-4, *bleached* sheetings from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard. Erie June 12 1-52. 3 THOMAS & HAYES.

WOOL! WOOL!!

CASH and the highest market price paid for Wool by Erie July 17-10 THOMAS & HAYES, No. 1 Brown's Block.

Steam Ship for Australia.

THE new & able Engine Steam Ship

WEST WIND,

Will sail for Port Phillip on Saturday 21st August, *not for passengers only.* This is the first Steamer from the United States to Australia. She has been three voyages to Chagres, with passengers. Her machinery has been thoroughly tested, and she has proved to be a very superior and fast sea Steamer.

☞ Terms moderate. For passage apply to

August 7—3t13 ADAM SMITH, 75 Pearl-st., New York.

$8500 CHALLENGE.

WHATEVER concerns the health and happiness of a people is at all times of the most valuable importance. Taken for granted that every person will do all in their power, to save the lives of their children, and that every person will endeavor to promote their own health at all sacrifices, I feel it to be my duty to solemnly assure you that WORMS, according to the opinion of the most celebrated physicians, are the primary causes of a large majority of diseases to which children and adults are liable: if you have a specific complaint you may refer it to anything to any thing, Bad Breath, pain in the stomach, Pain in the Nose, Hardiness and fullness of the Bells, dry Cough, slow Fever, Pulse irregular—remember that all these donate WORMS.

HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP.

An article founded upon Scientific principles, compounded with purely vegetable substances, being perfectly safe when taken, and can be given to the most delicate infant, with described beneficial effect, where *Bigot Complaints and Diarrhœa* have made them weak and debilitated the Tone properties of my Worm Syrup are such, that *it stands* without an equal in the Healing of Stomach, *its pleasant taste* will recommend it to the palate. Which makes it an infallible remedy for those afflicted with Dyspepsia, the astonishing cures performed by this Syrup after Physicians have failed, is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

THE TAPE WORM!

This is the most difficult Worm to destroy of all that infests the human system, it grows to an almost indefinite length becoming so coiled and fastened in the Intestines and Stomach effecting the health so sadly as to cause St. Vitus Dance, Fits, &c., that those afflicted seldom if ever suspect that it is *Tape Worm* hastening them to an early grave. In order to destroy this *Worm*, a very energetic treatment must be pursued, it would therefore be proper to take 6 to 8 of my Liver Pills so as to remove all obstructions that the Worm Syrup may act direct upon the Worm, which must be taken in doses of a Tablespoonful three times daily these directions followed have never been known to fail in curing the most obstinate case of *Tape Worm*.

HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS.

No part of the system is more liable to disease than the LIVER, it serving as a filterer to purify the blood, of giving the proper secretion to the bile: so that any *wrong* action of the Liver effects the other important parts of the system, and results variously, in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c. We should, therefore, when we find any symptom that might indicate the wrong action of the Liver, *These Pills being composed of* ROOTS AND PLANTS furnished by nature to heal the sick: Namely, 1st, an EXPECTORANT, which augments the secretion from the Pulmonary mucus membrane, or promotes the discharge of retained matter. 2nd, an ALTERATIVE, which changes in some inexplicable and insensible manner the certain morbid action of the system. 3rd, a TONIC which gives tone and strength to the nervous system, renewing health and vigor to all parts of the body. 4th, a CATHARTIC, which acts in perfect harmony *with the other ingredients*, and operating on the Bowels, and expelling the whole mass of corrupt and vitiated matter, and purifying the blood, which destroys disease and restores health.

TO FEMALES.

You will find these Pills an invaluable medicine in many complaints *to which you are subject*. In *obstructions* either total or partial, they have been found of inestimable benefit, restoring their functional arrangements to a healthy action, purifying the blood and other fluids so effectually to put to flight all complaints which may arise from female irregularity, as headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, pain in the side, back, &c.

None genuine unless signed J. N. Hobensack, all others being base imitation.

☞ Agents wishing new supplies, and Store Keepers desirous of becoming Agents must address the Proprietor, J. N. Hobensack, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Merchants and Druggists in the U. S. Agents—Carter & Brother, Erie, Wholesale and Retail Agents. Parker, Mercer; Fish & Hall, Cleveland 1m30. Price each 25 cents.

6 W. Keyser, No. 140 Wood st., Pittsburg, Wholesale Agt., who will supply Agents at the Proprietors prices.

August 21 1852 1y13

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of James Burley, late of Elk Creek deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement

HORACE HALL, } Executors.
HARLEY SHERMAN, }

Erie Aug. 21 1852 6t15.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the *undersigned*, on the estate of Francis A. Shoat late of the City of Erie deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement. JOHN LAW, of Erie

Erie, Aug. 21 1852—6t15 Administrator.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

SUBSCRIBERS to the stock in this company on the western end of the Road, will please deposit with Williams & Wright of this city to the credit of CRAIG BIDDLE

August 14 1852—3t14 Treasurer.

JUST RECEIVED.

AT the Buffalo Furniture Store, a splendid assortment of Solar, Mahogany Chairs, Mattresses, &c., which I will sell 25 per cent cheaper than the cheapest.

N. B. All Furniture from this house is warranted.

Erie, Aug. 14. JOHN WELSH.

The War of Fiction.

JUST received at No. 9 Brown's Block, Butte-street, another supply of

Uncle Tom's Cabin; also,
Uncle Tom's Cabin, As It Is; and
Aunt Phillis' Cabin, by Mrs. Eastman.

Erie, Aug. 14.—14 DURLIN & SLOAN.

THAT Song—"Little Eva," also a large supply of Uncle Tom's Cabin can be had at GUNNISON'S.

Erie, August 11.—4 New Book Store.

UNCLE Tom's Cabin *As It Is*, just received at

August 14. GUNNISON'S.

LADIES Black Silk Mitts, long and short, just received at Erie, August 14. SWEENEY'S

LADIES black, white and colored Silk Gloves, also Lisle Thread Gloves, this day received at SWEENEY'S New York Cash Store. August 14.

BROWN Shirtings and Sheetings, the day received at SWEENEY'S New York Cash Store Aug. 14.

PEPPER, spice, nutmegs, ginger, saleratus, starch and molasses, for sale by SWEENEY, of the N. Y. Cash store. Aug. 14

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of A. & J. S. WALTERS is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Those knowing themselves indebted to the said firm will see the necessity of immediately settling up, as the accounts will be left with a Justice for collection after Soon attended to.

AUGUSTUS A. WALTERS.
Erie, Aug. 14.—3t14 J. S. WALTERS.

PETROLEUM.

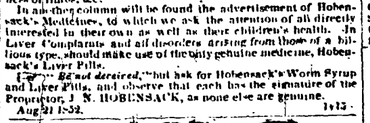
Scald in the Foot and Ankle Cured.

MR. KIER:—Upon desires of making known to the public the great efficacy of your PETROLEUM in my own case, which was a severe scald of the foot and ankle; upon removing the stocking, the skin peeled off with it, and left nothing but the bare surface. I expected to be laid up all winter from the effects of this scald, but we applied the Petroleum freely, by means of a flannel cloth saturated with it: *at first the application was* painful, but in a very short time the pain abated. I had no pain in one hour afterwards. In five days from the application of the Petroleum, I was able to go to work. I take pleasure in stating these facts for the benefit of other sufferers, and am desirous that they should be made public. I would also state, that I find unadulterated by the use of the Petroleum in burns, from which I am a frequent sufferer owing to my business about the engine.—I would recommend it as the most prompt and certain remedy for burns I have ever known.

(Signed) B. J. COE, Engineer, Sharpsburg, Allegheny Co.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.—J. H. Burton & Co., General Agent, Carter & Brother, Erie; J. A. White, Girard; H. Townsend, Springfield; R. Potter, West Springfield; J. Clarke, Albion; E. M. Gerrish, Edenboro'; T. D. Chellis, M'Kean; P. E. Judson, Waterford; J. Webster, Fairview; and by the *proprietor*, S. M. KIER

Aug 14 1852 4t14 Canal Basin, seventh st., Pittsburgh.



AGENCY.

FOR obtaining Bounty Lands, *Pensions and Soldiers claims* of every nature against the United States, at

DAVID PRESTON & CO'S EXCHANGE OFFICE,

On Jefferson Avenue 3 doors above F. & M. Bank, Detroit, Mich.

Parties in every part of the United States and in the Province of Canada, having claims against the United States for Land, Pensions, or pay of any kind will have their claims promptly and properly attended to by addressing (the Subscribers, "post paid"

There are many thousand persons in the United States and very many in Canada, (so have served in the U. S. Army,) that have claims for Bounty Land. By an act of Congress, passed Sept. 28, 1850, every officer and soldier who has been in actual service in any war of the U. States (since 1790) *so long as one month* is entitled to 40 acres of land; 6 months service entitles them to 80 acres of land. By an act approved March 22, 1852" many persons have claims for land that are not entitled under Act of Sept 28, '50.

We can not (for want of space) here enumerate the different classes who have claims for Land, *Pensions &c., under the different Acts* which have been passed. Any person who thinks they have a claim for land, or pension of any nature against the U. S. for service rendered by them, or any of their relatives, plea e write the factand the case to the subscribers and you will be immediately advised, whether you have a claim or not, if you have proper forms and instructions will be sent you. No fee will be charged in any case unless the claim is established.—We charge but $5 for obtaining 160, $3 for 80, and $3 for the P. O.—Bounty Land Warrants are of wealth, bought and sold by the subscribers at the highest cash prices. Applications will find it to their interest to advise with us. Every branch of a Banking and Exchange business is done by the subscribers.

DAVID PRESTON & CO.

Aug. 14 1852 1y14 Exchange Brokers, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED!

ON *debts due this Office, two tons of good hay*—also 25 cords of good wood for which the highest market prices will be paid. *You that have either of the above articles bring them along.*

Erie, July 24, 1-52.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received at No. 9 Brown's Block, by the subscribers, a large assortment of Mather's superior

Fine Book, Job, and News Ink,

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NEW GOODS.

J. H. BURTON & CO. are just receiving a large supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. Their old customers and the public generally, may depend upon getting the best quality and prices, particulars hereafter. No. 3 Reed House.

Erie July 3 1852 3

MANSFIELD'S LIFE OF SCOTT.

WE have a few copies of this popular work remaining unsold, which we will dispose of at the regular price, $1.75, payable when Pierce is elected President. DURLIN & SLOAN.

Erie, July 31 1852—12. No. 9 Brown's Hotel.

GREEN Kip Boots at Wilcox & Norton's for $1 31 and warranted. June 26 1852 3

BLEACHED sheetings and shirtings—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 10-4, *bleached* sheetings from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard. Erie June 12 1-52. 3 THOMAS & HAYES.

WOOL! WOOL!!

CASH and the highest market price paid for Wool by Erie July 17-10 THOMAS & HAYES, No. 1 Brown's Block.

Steam Ship for Australia.

THE new & able Engine Steam Ship

WEST WIND,

Will sail for Port Phillip on Saturday 21st August, *not for passengers only.* This is the first Steamer from the United States to Australia. She has been three voyages to Chagres, with passengers. Her machinery has been thoroughly tested, and she has proved to be a very superior and fast sea Steamer.

☞ Terms moderate. For passage apply to

August 7—3t13 ADAM SMITH, 75 Pearl-st., New York.

$8500 CHALLENGE.

WHATEVER concerns the health and happiness of a people is at all times of the most valuable importance. Taken for granted that every person will do all in their power, to save the lives of their children, and that every person will endeavor to promote their own health at all sacrifices, I feel it to be my duty to solemnly assure you that WORMS, according to the opinion of the most celebrated physicians, are the primary causes of a large majority of diseases to which children and adults are liable: if you have a specific complaint you may refer it to anything to any thing, Bad Breath, pain in the stomach, Pain in the Nose, Hardiness and fullness of the Bells, dry Cough, slow Fever, Pulse irregular—remember that all these donate WORMS.

HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP.

An article founded upon Scientific principles, compounded with purely vegetable substances, being perfectly safe when taken, and can be given to the most delicate infant, with described beneficial effect, where *Bigot Complaints and Diarrhœa* have made them weak and debilitated the Tone properties of my Worm Syrup are such, that *it stands* without an equal in the Healing of Stomach, *its pleasant taste* will recommend it to the palate. Which makes it an infallible remedy for those afflicted with Dyspepsia, the astonishing cures performed by this Syrup after Physicians have failed, is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

THE TAPE WORM!

This is the most difficult Worm to destroy of all that infests the human system, it grows to an almost indefinite length becoming so coiled and fastened in the Intestines and Stomach effecting the health so sadly as to cause St. Vitus Dance, Fits, &c., that those afflicted seldom if ever suspect that it is *Tape Worm* hastening them to an early grave. In order to destroy this *Worm*, a very energetic treatment must be pursued, it would therefore be proper to take 6 to 8 of my Liver Pills so as to remove all obstructions that the Worm Syrup may act direct upon the Worm, which must be taken in doses of a Tablespoonful three times daily these directions followed have never been known to fail in curing the most obstinate case of *Tape Worm*.

HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS.

No part of the system is more liable to disease than the LIVER, it serving as a filterer to purify the blood, of giving the proper secretion to the bile: so that any *wrong* action of the Liver effects the other important parts of the system, and results variously, in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c. We should, therefore, when we find any symptom that might indicate the wrong action of the Liver, *These Pills being composed of* ROOTS AND PLANTS furnished by nature to heal the sick: Namely, 1st, an EXPECTORANT, which augments the secretion from the Pulmonary mucus membrane, or promotes the discharge of retained matter. 2nd, an ALTERATIVE, which changes in some inexplicable and insensible manner the certain morbid action of the system. 3rd, a TONIC which gives tone and strength to the nervous system, renewing health and vigor to all parts of the body. 4th, a CATHARTIC, which acts in perfect harmony *with the other ingredients*, and operating on the Bowels, and expelling the whole mass of corrupt and vitiated matter, and purifying the blood, which destroys disease and restores health.

TO FEMALES.

You will find these Pills an invaluable medicine in many complaints *to which you are subject*. In *obstructions* either total or partial, they have been found of inestimable benefit, restoring their functional arrangements to a healthy action, purifying the blood and other fluids so effectually to put to flight all complaints which may arise from female irregularity, as headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, pain in the side, back, &c.

None genuine unless signed J. N. Hobensack, all others being base imitation.

☞ Agents wishing new supplies, and Store Keepers desirous of becoming Agents must address the Proprietor, J. N. Hobensack, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Merchants and Druggists in the U. S. Agents—Carter & Brother, Erie, Wholesale and Retail Agents. Parker, Mercer; Fish & Hall, Cleveland 1m30. Price each 25 cents.

6 W. Keyser, No. 140 Wood st., Pittsburg, Wholesale Agt., who will supply Agents at the Proprietors prices.

August 21 1852 1y13

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of James Burley, late of Elk Creek deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement

HORACE HALL, } Executors.
HARLEY SHERMAN, }

Erie Aug. 21 1852 6t15.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the *undersigned*, on the estate of Francis A. Shoat late of the City of Erie deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement. JOHN LAW, of Erie

Erie, Aug. 21 1852—6t15 Administrator.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

SUBSCRIBERS to the stock in this company on the western end of the Road, will please deposit with Williams & Wright of this city to the credit of CRAIG BIDDLE

August 14 1852—3t14 Treasurer.

JUST RECEIVED.

AT the Buffalo Furniture Store, a splendid assortment of Solar, Mahogany Chairs, Mattresses, &c., which I will sell 25 per cent cheaper than the cheapest.

N. B. All Furniture from this house is warranted.

Erie, Aug. 14. JOHN WELSH.

The War of Fiction.

JUST received at No. 9 Brown's Block, Butte-street, another supply of

Uncle Tom's Cabin; also,
Uncle Tom's Cabin, As It Is; and
Aunt Phillis' Cabin, by Mrs. Eastman.

Erie, Aug. 14.—14 DURLIN & SLOAN.

THAT Song—"Little Eva," also a large supply of Uncle Tom's Cabin can be had at GUNNISON'S.

Erie, August 11.—4 New Book Store.

UNCLE Tom's Cabin *As It Is*, just received at

August 14. GUNNISON

CHANGE OF TIME.

Through to Dunkirk in 2½ Buffalo in 4¼ hours.

ERIE AND NORTH EAST RAIL ROAD

IN CONNECTION WITH THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday May 10th 1852 trains leave Erie daily as follows, Sundays excepted:

1st Express passenger train leaves at 12M.
2nd " " " " 7¼ P. M.

One Express train on Sundays at 12 M.

The above trains connect at Dunkirk and Buffalo with both the morning and evening trains for New York City via N. Y. and E. R. Road and Buffalo and Albany Rail Road.

Passengers by the noon train for Buffalo and wishing to return the same evening have 4¼ hours in Buffalo.

This Company is prepared to transport live stock and freight of all kinds over their road. Baggage checked to Dunkirk and Buffalo. Fare to Dunkirk $1,10 to Buffalo $2,00. Trains leave by Eastern Rail Road time which is about twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

J. F. TRACY,
Erie May 8 1852, 1852. Superintendent of E. & N. E. R. R.

NO. 175 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO.

BOSTON CROCKERY STORE.

THE subscribers have opened at No. 175 Main-street Buffalo, (next door to Hollister & Co.,) an extensive assortment of

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,

Also, Solar Lamps for oil or burning fluid, Grandolier, common and silver-plated Castors, silver-plated and Britannia Coffee Pots, Sugars and Creams, plated Spoons, Forks, Cake Baskets, Tea Trays, Table Cutlery and a complete assortment of French, China and German Vases.

They import their Crockery and China direct from the manufacturers, which will enable them to sell at the lowest New York prices

They would particularly invite the attention of Merchants, and all others wishing to purchase, to give them a call, and examine their Goods and prices before purchasing.

Buffalo, March 20.—6m15 E. C BROWN & CO

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. M. CURTIS, having returned from New York, with an extensive and complete assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

of the Spring styles, would say to the ladies, and all of her numerous customers, that she is now prepared to supply them any and every article in her line of trade. Feeling thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, still hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

My stock of BONNETS is extensive, embracing every variety worn. Having selected them myself with great care, I trust I shall be able to please all, both in style and price. My assortment of RIBBONS is also large The Ladies can be sure to find Ribbons at my shop, of the newest styles, at all times—no deception in that particular Also a variety of Straw Trimmings. My assortment of Ladies' Gloves, Mitts and Hose is complete, embracing all sizes and colors, all of the best quality. I have a great variety of laces for Mantillas, Lace Veils, Thread Laces, Dress Caps in abundance, Mourning Goods, Mantilla Silk, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Needle Work, French Worked Collars, Undersleeves Under-handkerchiefs, Linen Pocket-handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Plain Artificial Flowers, Wreaths and Borders, Steel Trimmings, Berlin Fringe, French Dimity, Crewel, Embroidery Patterns, perforated Paper, Canvas, Pins, Needles, Perfumery, Hair Combs, Fans, Corsetts, Crewel and Crotchet Needles, Saddler's Silk, Tidy Cotton, Bonnet Silks and Linings of all colors, Bonnet Frames and Crowns, Whalebones, with many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which I will sell, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible price.

Mantillas, ready made, always on hand Bonnets cleaned and pressed. Having supplied myself with the best help from the east, I am prepared to attend to all orders with dispatch, and execute them in the best style. M. CURTIS.

Erie, April 17.—49.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. DAVIS & Co., would inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that they have commenced business on the Diamond, 4 doors west of William's Broker's Office, where all kinds of MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, will be attended to with care. From a long experience in the business Mrs. D. feels confident she shall be able to conduct the business in a manner to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with a call. A new supply of Millinery will be opened the first week in June. Straws bleached and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

May 22. 2

CHEAP FURNITURE

AND CHAIR WARE ROOM.

JOHN WELSH, corner of State and Eight-street Erie Pa., will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of RICH FURNITURE, which he will sell lower than can be purchased at any other establishment in Erie, manufactured by Smith & Richardson, wholesale and retail dealers in furniture and chairs 171 Main st, Buffalo. They are now manufacturing an article of Sofas very neat and durable, which he will sell from $20 to $30 Call and see. Erie May 1, 1852. 51.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS!

THE proprietor, WM. KNOWLTON, has just returned from the Empire city, with the largest, cheapest and best assortment of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS ever before imported from that city west of Dunkirk, all of which are now ready for inspection. On the first floor, No. 1, may be found a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold guard and Fob Chains, Keys and Seals. Finger Rings of every description, Breast pins of all sorts and sizes, Coat pins and bracelets, Gold, Silver, and German silver thimbles, gold pencils and pencil steel fob and guard charms, Keys, &c. Having made arrangements with the manufacturers in the east to furnish a supply every week fresh from the mint, he will be able to furnish those articles cheaper than any establishment west of the terminus of the New York and Erie Railroad Also, on hand, in wholesale or retail, any quantity of Looking Glasses, Brass Clocks and other time pieces.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Such as piano fortes, melodeons, bass viols, guitars, violins, banjoes, tambourines, clarionets, flute, flageolets, fifes, accordeons, &c., solar and camphene lamps, and gerandole, extra globes, chimneys and wicks, silver and German silver table and teaspoons, sugar and salt scoops, butter knives.

CUTLERY.—A very fine article of Penknives of the most celebrated makers, Razors and Razor straps, scissors and shears. Gold, silver, and German silver and steel spectacles.

BRITTANIA WARE.—Tea sets, castors, and candlesticks,

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Cases, Fancy Boxes Plated and Brass snuffers and trays, steel bag, and purse clasps, hair combs, ivory do., steel pens, card cases, visiting cards and envelopes, gammon boards, dominoes, chess men, wallets and pocket books, knives and forks, tea-spoons, &c.

All of which will be shown to his visitors at any time between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9 P. M.; free grats, and a small fee only will be taken from those who may wish to take some of said articles home with them.

☞ Said Palace is located on the ground formerly occupied by said Knowlton, one door west of the Reed House.

Erie, Sept. 6.—17

NEW WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE,

AT NO. 7, BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA.

THE subscriber, having leased the Store No 7, Bonnell Block, formerly occupied by Lester, Sennett & Chester, is receiving direct from New York, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, to which he would most respectfully invite the attention of the trade in this and the adjoining counties. He flatters himself that from his experience in the Grocery business, and his superior facilities for obtaining Goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, thereby saving the Jobbers' profits, that he can sell to the Merchants favoring him with their patronage. Goods

As Cheap as can be Purchased West of New-York.

And the cheap as can be bought in New York, with the addition of expense attended in getting goods to this city. He is determined to make his business **Exclusively Wholesale.** will confine himself to selling by the Package, if he can be sustained in so doing. He will be happy at all times to exhibit his goods to those who may favor him with a call. In addition to his Stock of Groceries, he has added a choice stock of

Wines and Imported and Domestic Liquors!

to an examination of which he would especially invite the attention of Hotel keepers and others in the trade. The following will comprise a portion of his stock, viz:

New Orleans, Porto Rico & Cuba Sugars; Powdered, Crushed, Granulated, White and Yellow Coffee do. Porto Rico, Muscovado, & Cuba Molasses. S. H. Syrup, in bbl. or hhd; Old Hyson Gunpowder and Black Teas, in chests, half-chests and caddies; Old Java, Rio and Laguira Coffee; Virginia manufactured Tobacco, different brands; Anderson's loose chewing, and papers, also loose and assorted cake pipe. Shoals, Rappee and Nicho's Snuff; Domestic and Imported Havana Segars; Raisins, in whole half and quarter Boxes; Currants, Figs, Pimento Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, pure Ginger; Pepper sauce, Ground Pepper; Pimento, Cassia and Coffee in lb. and 1-4 lb. papers; Powder, in whole, half and quarter kegs, Shot, Lead, Nails of different kinds; No. 1 Pale, Extra Pale and Fancy Soap; Refined Elephant and Whale Oil; Sperm, Linseed and Olive Oil; Mackerel, No's 1, 2, 3, in whole, half and quarter bbls., Codfish, Herring and White fish; Pains and Oils; several grades Brandies, Rum, Gin, Monongahela Whiskey, Old Port, Madeira, Claret and Champaign Wines, London and Philadelphia Porter; together with most kinds and styles of goods kept in the Grocery line, and not enumerated in this list, to the inspection of which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers before buying elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to filling orders, and all goods warranted as represented or the money refunded.

Erie, Sept 20.—19. J. M. SMITH.

THIS WAY STRANGER!!

"Secure the Shadow, ere the Substance fade."

E. ABELL, the Daguerreian Artist

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and vicinity that he still continues his rooms over the Erie Bank, for the purpose of delineating the human face divine by means of the beautiful art of the Daguerreotype in the latest and most approved style. He offers to produce the likeness of any person favoring him with a sitting which shall be pronounced by competent judges, superior to the work of any other Artist what ever, for strength, beauty, and life-like appearance.

Daguerreotype, O what delight
To gaze upon its works of light;
How high the polish, pure the tone,
And every face in nature's own;
Sure never Art with all its skill,
The soul with such delight could fill.

His Picture being fixed by the cyanide of gold and other ingredients of his own preparation, can never fade out by exposure to air and light. Those who wish perfect Likenesses will please call at his rooms over the Erie Bank, and examine specimens.—Office hours from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 P. M. in all states of the weather. Erie, Feb. 24, 1-52. 1f50

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION

Clear the track for

SMITH, No. 8, Cheapside!!

WHO has on hand the largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself; by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got in the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

Beautiful Silk Hats foe $1.50

Buffalo Robes for $2 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 8, Cheapside.

Erie November 8, 1851. 26

BUILDER'S DEPOT.

IMPROVEMENTS:

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Dressed Flooring, Siding, Shingles, Building Timber, Nails, Paints, &c., &c

HAVING enlarged our buildings and procured the latest improvements in the most perfected kinds of Machinery for the manufacture of Doors, Sash and Blinds, and also employ, ed the most competent Mechanics, we intend keeping on hand and making to order every article in that line We have also on hand (and intend enlarging our stock,) several hundred thousand feet of Lumber, consisting of clear Pine, Poplar, Whitewood, Cucumber, Oak and Ash, seasoned and in process of seasoning, so as to insure the durability of our work. Persons who contemplate building will find it both convenient and advantageous to call on us, as we intend to meet the reasonable wants and wishes in this line of the improving part of the community.

CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

☞ Lumber Yard Planing Mill and Factory, on Eleventh street, east of Vincent & Himrod's Furnace. Erie June 26 1-52—7.

Keystone Paper Mills,

ERIE, PA.

PERKINS & SELDEN

MR. ELIHU MARVIN having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, and in the business of Marvin & Perkins, to the undersigned Selden, the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers, under the name of Perkins & Selden, who will settle all accounts of the late firm. Oct 19.

ELIHU MARVIN,
SAMUEL PERKINS. SAMUEL SELDEN.

ECKFORD LINE.

THIS Line, possessing unsurpassed facilities, is prepared, upon the opening of navigation, to transport Merchandize, Produce, etc., from and to New York, and the Western States.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

Mk. Packages **ECKFORD LINE**, Ship Daily by the

"OLD LINE TROY TOW BOATS,"

CORTLIS SLIP.

Eckford Express.

The Public is informed that such arrangements have been made with the different Railroads and Steamers as will enable this Line to forward Merchandize, daily, from New York to the Western and Southern States, with the greatest dispatch.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

Mk. Packages. **ECKFORD EXPRESS**, Ship by "PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS," Foot Courtlandt Street. Shippers are requested to procure Bills of Lading, at the Office, No. 127 Broad street, up stairs.

HUGH ALLEN, } 127 Broad st. New York.
G. B. WILLIAMS, }
MAXWELL & PATTEN, } Buffalo.
JOHN ALLEN, }

CONSIGNEES AT LAKE ERIE PORTS.

Jno. Hearn, & Co., Erie, Pa. J. H Hall, Conneaut, O.
M. Watrous, Ashtabula, O. D. Knight & Co., Fairport "
Kody & Halladay, Cleveland, " Walker & Co., Milan "
E. F. Osborn, Sandusky, " A. Godard, Toledo, "
D. B. Miller, & Co., Monroe, M Bridge & Lewis, Detroit, M.
April 12. 49

BUFFALO AND CHICAGO.

1852. 1852.

THE New and splendid upper cabin STEAMER GLOBE, AMOS PRATT Master.

LEAVES ERIE at 6 o'clock A. M.		LEAVES CHICAGO at 6 o'clock P. M.
Thursday	June 17	Wednesday June 24
Thursday	July 1	Wednesday July 8
Thursday	July 15	Wednesday July 22
Thursday	July 29	Wednesday Aug 5
Thursday	Aug 12	Wednesday Aug 19
Thursday	Aug 26	Wednesday Sept 2
Thursday	Sept 9	Wednesday Sept 16
Thursday	Sept 23	Wednesday Sept 30
Thursday	Oct 7	Wednesday Oct 14
Thursday	Oct 21	Wednesday Oct 28
Thursday	Nov 4	Wednesday Nov 10

J. HEARN & CO. Public Dock. } Agents.
JOHN KEENAN Erie. }

June 19 1852. 5

Michigan Southern Rail Road Line.

BOATS leave Erie daily for Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo.

G. J. MORTON, Agt.
49 Public Dock, Erie, Pa.

1852 1852

CHICAGO and Intermediate Ports, the splendid upper cabin steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, L. B. Goulsmith commander, will leave Erie as follows:

Tuesday,	April	13	6 o'clock A. M.
"	"	27	"
"	May	11	"
"	"	25	"
"	June	8	"
"	"	22	"
"	July	6	"
"	"	20	"
"	August	3	"
"	"	17	"
"	"	31	"
"	September	14	"
"	"	28	"
"	October	12	"
"	"	26	"
"	November	9	"

J. J. PAPPINO Owner.

GEORGE J. MORTON, Agent Public Dock Erie Pa.
JOHN KEENAN Agent, Erie Pa.

Erie, May 1, 1852 5n51.

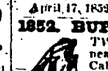
1852. 1852.

THE Splendid Upper Cabin Steamers MICHIGAN and JULIUS D. MORTON, will ply regularly between Buffalo, Erie and Green Bay, during the season. For further particulars apply to J. HEARN & CO., or G. J. MORTON, Erie, Pa.

JOHN KEENAN Agent, Erie Pa.

April 17, 1852—49.

1852. BUFFALO AND CLEVELAND. 1852.



TWO Trips per week. Touching at Dunkirk, Connenaut, Ashtabula, and Fairport. The splendid upper Cabin steamer DIAMOND, Captain John G. Berry, will run regularly during the season of 1852, between Buffalo and Cleveland, touching at above ports each way, as follows:

Leaves Erie, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Touching at Conneaut, Ashtabula, and Fairport

Leaves Erie, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 A. M., touching at Barcelona and DUNKIRK.

For freight or passage apply to J. HEARN & Co., or JOHN KEENAN, Erie, GEO. B. WALBRIDGE & CO., Proprietors, Foot of Washington street, Buffalo. EDDY & HALLIDAY, Agents, Cleveland.

Erie, May 22, 1852 2

1852 1852

FOR CHICAGO.

Touching at Detroit, Mackinaw, Grand Haven, Milwaukie, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan

THE staunch and fast Propeller TROY, D. P. DORNING, Captain, will leave ERIE for the above Ports during the balance of the season, as follows:

Thursday July 15,	9 A. M.	Tuesday Sept. 28,	9, A. M.
Tuesday August 3,	do	Saturday Oct. 16,	do
Saturday " 21,	do	Thursday Nov. 4,	do
Thursday Sept. 9,	do	Tuesday " 23,	do

For Freight or Passage apply on Board of the
Erie June 28 1852. 7 G. & MORTON, Public Dock.

PEOPLE'S LINE

1852

Saf, Pleasant and Expeditious Route to New York.

New Passage and Freight Arrangement to and from New York, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Passengers will be taken from Buffalo by the Express or other trains of Cars to Albany, and from Albany to New York by the splendid low pressure steamers of the People's Line, all or which are replete with every comfort and convenience.

Steamers ISAAC NEWTON, Com. W. H. EACK, and HENDRICK HUDSON, Com A. P. St John, leaving Albany daily on the arrival of the Express Train in the evening, and arriving in New York, at Cortlandt street Wharf, at 6 o'clock next morning. Leaving New York at 6 P. M. connecting with Morning Express Train at Albany.

Steamers OREGON, Capt. HOTT, and RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt. ROE, leave Albany daily at 6 P. M., on arrival of first Morning Express Train from Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, arriving in New York, at Robinson street Wharf, at 5 o'clock next morning. Leave New York at 6 P. M., connecting with the Evening Express Train at Albany.

Passengers can be ticketed and their baggage checked to and from New York.

Freight can be contracted for at all the stations on the line of the Buffalo and Rochester Railroads and from New York at the People's Line office on their Wharf at foot of Robinson street, New York.

Prices Freight from New York to Buffalo, on first class, 66 cents; 2d class 44 cents; 3d class 33 cents; 4th class 27 cents —And from Buffalo to New York on 1st class 37 cents; 2d class 30 cents; 3d class 47 cents; and 4th class 40 cents

I. NEWTON, Agent, New York,
GEORGE J. MORTON, Agent, Erie.

New York, April, 1852.

The splendid steamers ALIDA and REINDEER, will run as a Day Line, Leaving foot of Hamilton street, Albany, at 7 A. M. on arrival of Buffalo Night Express, and New York, from Murray Street Wharf, at 7 A. M connecting with Afternoon Express. Through in 9½ hours, making the usual landings at way places. 1f3.

OPPOSITION LINE,

Through to San Francisco, California. Through in 40 Days,

The splendid new double engine steamship

WEST WIND,

WILL sail from her Pier No. 5, East River on Monday the 16th day of August for San Juan direct. To connect at San Juan del Sud with the splendid new clipper ship "Race Hound," to sail immediately upon the arrival of the "West Wind," for San Francisco. This line will consist of five clipper ships on the Pacific, the Race Hound, North American, Grecian, Prince de Joinville, Dakotah, and two Steamships on the Atlantic, the "West Wind" and a new steamship now building, which will be ready to take her place in the line on the first day of September next, to run on the Atlantic side.

First Cabin Stateroom,	$200
Second,	150
Steerage,	100

For passage apply to ADAM SMITH,
July 17 1852 2m10 75 Pearl-st., New York.

PRINTS at whole sale or retail, cheaper than the cheapest by
May 29.—2 SMITH JACKSON.

McCLANAHAN & LOCKWOOD'S.

Daily Forwarding and Commission Line from Erie to New York.

MERCHANTS and Farmers wishing to send Produce to New York, including Butter, Eggs, Poultry, etc, will find it to their interest to ship by this line. N. B. Reave, salesman for Orange county N. Y, will devote his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of produce entrusted to the care of the establishment, and will make quicker returns than any other house in the city.

O. D. SPAFFORD, Erie,
R. S. BRAWLEY, North East,
Erie June 19 1852. 5 Agents.

NEW. CONCERN!! BRASS FOUNDRY!!!

WEST SIDE OF STATE STREET ERIE, PA.

H. JARECKI, would respectfully inform the public that he has just opened his new Brass Foundry, and is prepared to execute all orders for work in his line with promptness and despatch.

His occupation embraces the manufacture and repairing of brass work on Steam and Fire engines, Carriage and Harness Mountings, Hub bands for Carriages and Buggies, Beer Pumps and Soda Fountains, repaired Engines, Surveying and Musical instruments, fittings keys and the manufacture of Gudge on boxes for all kinds of machinery, together with almost every variety of work in the solder metals, such as gilding a plating. He also manufactures German Silver, Copper, Bell metal, Box metal Block tin, &c., &c.

Cash paid for every kind of old metal, Iron excepted.

Erie May 8 1852. 6m58

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

Park Row, a few doors West of the REED HOUSE.

SHERMAN is happy to invite all who wish DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES, who are at all particular what kind of pictures they have, to his new Rooms which have been built expressly for the Art. LIGHT is the great agent of the Artist, and it has been the constant study of all worthy of the name since the Art was discovered, to employ and control it in the manner best adapted to produce the most favorable results. The result of this study and of thousands of experiments is that there is not a respectable or permanent Gallery in the U States where the pictures are made by a common Window, and he who says he can produce superior pictures by such a window proves his ignorance of the Art. The subscriber therefore begs leave to say that by his superior LIGHT, and with an apparatus worth six times any other in this city, he is enabled to produce pictures which cannot be equalled in this part of the country, and offers to excell any thing which can be produced in other rooms in Erie, or forfeit one hundred dollars. He has also a splendid Quick Working Camera, with which he takes children of any age! Let it be distinctly understood his pictures will not fade if properly kept.

N. B.—The "recent improvements" may be seen at the above rooms. W. H SHERMAN.

Erie, Sept. 16, 1851. 18

Groceries! Groceries!!

SIEGEL & KELSEY have opened at No. 4 Wright's Block a very extensive assortment of Groceries of every kind and quality and so long as they sell them at their present low prices, there no longer exists any necessity for county Merchants or others, to go to the eastern cities for their supplies, for they can purchase of them at such low prices as will enable them to save the time and money they would necessarily expend going to New York and back, say nothing of the saving in transportation which is of itself no small profit. We hope in order to test the truth of the above you will call and examine our goods and prices, but don't get into the wrong shop; recollect the name and number, Siegel & Kelsey, No. 4 Wright's Block State Street Erie Pa.

P. S.—We have the sole agency for the sale of Smith & Blanchard's U. S. Eagle selfoperating Soap. One of the most useful inventions of the age. It has never been equaled and cannot be excelled. It is warranted to be just what it is recommended.—Washes as well in Salt and Hard water as in soft.

Erie June 26 1852. 7

MARSEILLES Quilts and counter panes can be had at prices below competition at No. 3 Perry Block.

Erie, May 1, 1852. 51. ARBUCKLE & KEPLER.

LIQUORS.

I HAVE on hand the best assortment of Liquors *in this city*, from the best Cognlacs down to 25 cent Whiskey.

Feb. 21, 1-52. T. W. *MOORE*, State St.

A LARGE assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves, just received and for sale at MURPHEY'S,
Erie, May 15th, 1852. on Park Row

CHAIN, Wall and Cistern Pumps, all sizes and prices at MURPHEY'S,
Erie, May 15th, 1852. on Park Row.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

FRESH ground flour on hand at my Distillery, which I will deliver on *Short Notice*, any where within the city limits, at as low prices as any other establishment.—*Flour Warranted* to give satisfaction. H. B. HAVERSTICK.

May 22.—2

TEAS, 33 Chests of all grades of Teas varying from 3 to 6 shillings per lb., also 30 Caddies Tea 6 lbs., each, very nice put up, expressly for families, for sale by

May 22.—2 W F. RINDERNECHT.

EMBROIDERED Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Muslin and Cambric Edgings and Insetings, an extensive variety for sale cheap at May 22. JACKSON'S.

WHITE Blue and Pink Parlions, embroidered Mulls, Jaconett, Muslins, Book and Bishop Lawn, Swiss Mulls, and a good assortment of Drapery Muslin for sale cheap at

Erie, May 22. SMITH JACKSON'S

BLACK French Broadcloths, Green and Blue Broadcloth, Black doe skin Cassimeres of every quality and style at

May 29.—3 JACKSONS.

VESTINGS, Plain and figured silk and satin, Buff, cassimeres, Farmers satin, plain and figured. White, Buff, and figured Mersailles Vesting at the cheap Store of

May 29.—3 SMITH JACKSON.

LADIES Hose, White, Brown, Colored and mixed Cotton, White and Black Silk, an assortment of Misses and Children's Hose at JACKSONS.

May 29 —2

COTTON YARN, from No. 5 to 20, in any quantity; also, colored Carpet Warp, white do., Wicking, Batting, Wadding etc. June 12 1852. 5 TIBBALS & HAYES.

New Spring Goods.

No. 1 Wright's Block, State Street.

NOW opening at the above old stand, one of the richest, most complete and brilliant stocks of Goods ever brought to this market, among which are

Barage de Laines of new and rich design, at various prices.
De Laines, Black and colored all wool—Gold Medal, Manchester, and Scotch de Daines—at low prices.
Silks and Satins in great variety, and unusually Cheap.
Barages and Lawns, a general assortment of very rich Goods.
Poplins of all colors, figured, watered and plain.
Ginghams and Prints, in great variety, embracing the most popular make.
Shawls—Crape, Silk, Brosha, Cashmere and Thibet Shawls.
Ribbons—Bonnet Ribbons, Sash, Mantua, &c &c
Bonnets—The Spring styles of Bonnets, directly from the manufacturer in large quantities and very cheap
Cloths and Cassimeres—a large stock of Cloths and Cassimeres of French and American make

☞ As we have in our employ the best of workmen, gentlemen can be furnished with a suit of Cloth a little cheaper at our establishment than at any other in the city, and fits warranted. Our stock of

Ready-Made Clothing!

both for Boys' and Mens' wear, is also very extensive and is worthy of the attention of those desiring

CHEAPNESS AND DURABILITY.

Groceries of all kinds, not forgetting 25000 the best imported Cigars can be sold here for the money, can be found cheap at No. 1, Wright's Block.—don't mistake the number

Erie, April 16, 1852. 49 J. ROSENZWEIG & CO.

HURR & FOR THE CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

BILL.—Why, John what do you halloo for?

John.—O! if I should tell you all about it you would halloo worse than I do!

Bill.—Then tell me quick.

John.—Why, I was at JACOB KOCH'S Clothing Store, No. 7, Reed House, and such a sight, and such a selling, and such a crowd you never saw before. He sells Clothing twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other store this side of New York.

Bill.—Well, what has he got?

John.—He has all kinds of Coat you can imagine, from a fine black Dress Coat, down to a linen Coat: and in Vests he can't be beat He has Satin Vests of all kinds, and has Velvet and Cloth Vests also, the best and prettiest you ever saw;—and he has the greatest assortment of Pants, in Erie, and he has them cloudy! see, that new style just come in this Spring, and what else do you think he has? Why, a whole lot of Clothe, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a man can go and get his measure taken for a whole suit for little or nothing.

Bill.—You have told me so much that I am bound to go there and buy.

John.—Now, hold on, I have not told you all yet. He has the best assortment of Collars, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Travelling Bags and Umbrellas I ever saw.

Bill.—Now, I have but thirty-five dollars with me, but I will go and buy that much at any rate before he sells all.

John.—I bought a little, only forty five dollars worth and I can hardly carry them alone: but I am going home now, to get some more money and tell all the neighbors about, for I know it to their advantage, and you must know that most of the storekeepers keep the New York made Clothing, but he has the Cutter in the store and gets every thing made here.

Bill.—Now, I know that they don't half sew goods in N. York

John.—And another thing he sells only for cash, and I like it first rate, because it is always best to pay for what you get. Now, I tell what his Motto is, a good one too—"Quick Sales and Small Profits" Well good bye to you, but don't forget it is No. 7, Reed House, North side of the Diamond.

Erie, April 17, 1852. 49

LADIES LOOK HERE.

THE very best Merrimac Prints may be had at 7cts., Ginghams 9cts., De lanes 10 cts., Chambra 9cts., Berege De lanes is 4d. All wool Delanes is 6d., at the New York cash Store. 4 doors east of the Erie Bank. J. SWEENY.

Erie, May 15, 1851 1

500 YARDS Black Italian Silk, from 3 to 11 shillings per yard just opened Barage de Laine, Barages, Tissues, Shaffleys, etc, etc, just the goods for the season, at prices that every one can buy at June 26-7. TIBBALS & HAYES'.

HAVE you seen those Coffee Roasters that are selling for One Dollar at No 3 Reed House. June 12-5. RUFUS REED.

FLOUR, Salt, Fish, Pork, Hams, Oats, Corn, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes constantly on hand and for sale as cheap as the cheapest. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

May 22, 1852. 2

CALIFORNIA STORE.

G. LOOMIS has removed to No 4, Brown's Block, and is now opening a new and one of the most rich and splendid assortments of Fine Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware that was ever offered in this city, embracing a great variety of Watches of different Escapements, both gold and silver, and the latest style of Chains, Seals, and Keys to match together with the most fashionable Jewelry, consisting of fine gold diamond, ruby, pearl and topaz Finger Rings, ruby and pearl Broaches and Earrings, Bracelets, &c. Also, Gold Lockets, gold and silver Pencils, gold Pens, dessert and tea spoons, Sugar Tongs and Scoops, Napkin Rings and Pottmonnies, an assortment of rich Plated Ware, Urns, Tea Pots, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Candlesticks, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods, both useful and ornamental. Clocks of all descriptions from $1 25 to $20, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest and a little cheaper for ready pay. The attention of the former customers of G. Loomis and the public generally, is invited to this notice. June 5. 2

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

BARNUM AND JENNY LIND CHAIRS.

Just Arrived direct from the City of New York.

A LARGE and splendid assortment of CHAIRS, consisting of every variety and style, and of the latest fashion, constructed by the most celebrated Eastern Manufacturers, which the subscriber is now prepared to sell at Greater Bargains than was ever offered to this community before. Determined not to be outdone, he is now prepared to compete with all competition, and offers inducements that cannot be found in any other establishment in this city; and no mistake in addition to his stock of Eastern work, he has a large assortment of Windsor, manufactured, embracing Settees of all sizes, tables, chairs, children's rocking chairs, and in fact every thing in the chair line.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and vicinity are invited to call and examine, where they will find greater bargains, more beautiful work and a larger assortment at the *Old Stand* than can be found in any other establishment in this city. Call and examine and see and believe that the old stand is the place for great bargains. J. W AYRES.

Northeast corner of State and Eighth Streets.

N. B.—All kinds of Repairing done punctually and on the most assuable terms. Erie June 12 1852. 5.

B. T. HARRIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

199 Main Street, (3 Doors South of Sherman's) Buffalo.

MR. H. having opened an extensive GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING and FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, at the above Store, it is his determination to pay exclusive attention to the

CUSTOM BUSINESS,

From the patronage which he has already received, from gentlemen, Mr. H. feels assured that the mode of doing business, which he has adopted, does and will give entire satisfaction to all who desire to have their garments made up in GOOD TASTE; from the first quality of MATERIALS.

MR. G. W. FOLTS

Will always be in attendance to wait upon Customers, and take orders of gentlemen wishing a genteel fit and a fashionable garment made up in his best style.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

of the Latest Styles, constantly on hand.

YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING made to order with NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

June 12 1852. 1f3.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Cheap Books and Stationery!!

DURLIN & SLOAN.

NO. 9 Brown's Hotel, state st. Erie, have on hand, and are constantly adding thereto, the most extensive and the cheapest assortment of *Books and Stationery* ever offered in this market—embracing History, Biography, Fiction, Poetry, Travels, School Classical and Blank Books, English, French, and American, Cap, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c., &c.—The following are a few of our prices by which the public can judge somewhat of the rest of the stock, viz:

Quarto Bibles, iron	$1,75 to $ 6,00
Pocket, "	50 " 12,00
Blank Books, Cap, H. B, per qr.	1,50 " 37
" " " E. B, " "	25 " 93
Steel Pens, per gross	62 " 1,00
Envelopes " 1000	1,25 " 2,25
Playing Cards per doz	75 " 6,00
Cottage Ink, the best in market, per doz.	38

And every thing else in proportion Call and examine quality and prices, and we are confident we shall be able to satisfy you that No 9, is the place to buy cheap.

☞ Any quantity of Rags wanted in exchange for Books, at 3 cents per pound.

☞ A liberal reduction from these and corresponding prices, made to those who buy to sell again.

N. B.—A good canvasser wanted to solicit subscribers for two popular works, at which good wages can be made, as each book sold yields a profit of from 75 cents to $1.

Erie, July 17, 1852. 10

DENTISTRY.

DR. S. C. BROWNELL, thankful for the liberal patronage extended to him by the citizens of Erie and vicinity, would say that he is permanently located in his old stand on State St., where he may be found at all times ready to execute Dental work in the most possible manner. He will also keep on hand an assortment of Dental stock, for the accommodation of Dentists from the country. Dentists are invited to call. June 5. 4

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the next general Assembly, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called the Erie City Bank to be located in the City of Erie, with a capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

James C. Marshall	Smith Jackson
Henry Cadwell	John C. Beebe
J. H. Fullerton,	George Kellogg
J. H. Williams	Guy Loomis
C. M. Tibbals	Presley Arbuckle
H. L. Brown	Thos. Moorhead, Jr.
James Lytle	W. A. Brown.

July 3 1852 8

DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE discovery of the above preparation has established a new era in the history of the healing art; it is, in truth one of the greatest Medical discoveries of the age, because it will cure more than nine-tenths of a class of distressing diseases incidental to females in every stage of life, and which have heretore resisted the best efforts of the Medical profession in all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other malady to which any portion of the human family is heir. The diseases to which we refer are usually known by the term of

Female Complaints,

and comprises all the derangements to which females organization. Among these are Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or "Flooding," Fluor Albus or Whites, Chlorosis, Painful, Suppressed, and Irregular Menstruation, &c., with all their accompanying evils, (I once excepted,) of whatever variation and severity. All these complaints can be pleasantly, safely, and certainly relieved by this preparation.

The claims of this Medicine to the confidence of the public are strengthened by the fact of its having received the approbation and liberal patronage of many prominent members of the Medical faculty in the United States, some of whom have voluntarily given letters of commendation, (see pamphlet,) sustaining all that is claimed for the Catholicon as a curative agent.

Pamphlets containing much useful information touching the nature and symptoms of the above diseases, together with testimonials from ladies of the highest respectability, as cert Bed by the most satisfactory authority in the pamphlet, to all which the attention of Ladies and Practitioners is respectfully invited, can be had gratis at the store of CARTER & BROTHER.

Druggists.

REFERENCES—P. B. Peckham, M D, Utica N. Y. L. D. Fleming, M D, Canandigua, N. Y. M. H. Wells, M D, Rochester, N. Y. D. S. Foote, M D, Syracuse, N. Y. Prof. Dunbar, M D, Baltimore, Md J. C. Orrick, M D, Baltimore, Md W. W. Reed, M D, City of N. Y. J. Prescott, M D, Concord, N. H. Central Depot 3 Broadway New York July 17 '52—6m10

TOURNIQUETS.—A quant